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Crop Production

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

As of August 1, 1958

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Corn is estimated at 3,487 million bushels, second highest production on record, is up 5 percent from the July 1 forecast, 2 percent more than 1957 and 11 percent above average.

All Wheat is estimated at 1,421 million bushels, a new record, 6 percent more than forecast last month, 50 percent more than 1957 and 27 percent above average.

Oats at 1,345 million bushels, is up 7 percent from last month, 3 percent more than last year and 4 percent more than average.

Sorghum Grain production is estimated at 496 million bushels, down 12 percent from last year but about 3 times the average.

Hay is estimated at 116 million tons, 5 percent below 1957 but 10 percent larger than average.

Soybeans are estimated at 536 million bushels, a new record, up 12 percent from 1957 and 81 percent above average.

Late Summer Potatoes are estimated at 36 million hundredweight, 11 percent more than last year and 8 percent above average.

Fall Potatoes are forecast at 174 million hundredweight, up 11 percent from 1957 and 14 percent greater than average.

Peaches are estimated at 76 million bushels, 21 percent more than last year's crop and 20 percent more than average.

Apples are estimated at 126 million bushels, 6 percent more than last year and 16 percent above the average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
Agricultural Marketing Service — Crop Reporting Board
CrPr 2-2 (8-58) — Washington, D. C.

CROP		YIELD PER ACRE			PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
							Indicated	
		Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated Aug. 1, 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	July 1, 1958	Aug. 1, 1958
Corn, all	bu.	38.8	46.8	47.6	3,144,304	3,402,832	3,311,249	3,487,159
Wheat, all	"	17.7	21.7	26.5	1,116,216	947,102	1,343,490	1,420,725
Winter	"	18.9	22.4	28.1	849,604	707,201	1,129,727	1,170,768
All spring	"	14.6	19.9	20.8	266,611	239,901	213,763	249,957
Durum	"	11.9	17.4	19.4	29,904	39,680	14,985	18,753
Other spring	"	14.9	20.5	20.9	236,707	200,221	198,778	231,204
Oats	"	34.3	37.4	42.1	1,293,976	1,308,360	1,255,244	1,345,157
Barley	"	27.2	29.0	30.3	302,770	435,695	423,175	452,592
Rye	"	12.8	15.9	18.3	22,359	26,528	31,386	34,093
Flaxseed	"	9.0	5.3	9.4	41,170	25,754	31,804	36,682
Rice	100 lb. bag	1/2,465	1/3,219	1/ 3,353	46,975	43,130	46,977	47,989
Sorghum grain	bu.	---	---	---	165,998	561,977	---	496,132
Cotton	bale	1/ 317	1/ 388	1/ 466	14,136	10,964	---	11,583
Hay, all	ton	1.42	1.65	1.59	105,094	121,402	114,246	115,936
Hay, wild	"	.80	.92	.88	11,087	11,313	10,607	10,604
Hay, alfalfa	"	2.16	2.27	2.14	46,887	69,092	63,339	63,941
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	"	1.41	1.49	1.46	27,055	22,087	22,160	22,611
Hay, lespedeza	"	1.04	1.16	1.23	5,768	4,852	5,001	5,237
Beans, dry edible (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	1/1,088	1/1,157	1/ 1,213	16,825	15,771	18,269	18,369
Peas, dry field (Cleaned)	100 lb. bag	1/1,136	1/1,229	1/ 1,200	3,440	3,270	2,360	2,459
Soybeans for beans	bu.	20.3	23.1	22.9	296,294	479,841	---	535,887
Peanuts 3/	lb.	870	970	1,080	1,717,078	1,445,110	---	1,657,410
Potatoes: 4/	cwt.							
Winter	"	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780	4,780
Early spring	"	134.2	139.5	126.8	3,224	4,408	3,904	3,904
Late spring	"	135.4	173.3	148.6	26,538	30,104	26,901	26,901
Early summer	"	82.0	89.7	105.7	9,920	9,047	10,459	11,042
Late summer	"	156.2	176.7	185.0	33,158	32,209	35,449	35,811
Fall	"	166.9	184.7	191.4	152,008	156,981	---	173,906
Total	"	153.6	173.3	176.5	228,615	239,539	---	256,344
Sweetpotatoes 4/	"	54.7	63.3	63.1	19,772	18,053	17,542	17,807
Tobacco	lb.	1,315	1,479	1,588	2,134,443	1,660,553	1,688,559	1,728,292
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	ton	21.6	24.4	25.8	6,795	6,750	7,332	7,332
Sugar beets	"	15.3	17.7	16.5	11,770	15,497	14,549	14,631
Broomcorn	"	1/ 258	1/ 303	1/ 349	33	43	---	33
Hops	lb.	1,473	1,449	1,545	49,544	40,135	52,218	51,918
Pasture	pct.	5/ 77	5/ 82	5/ 89	---	---	---	---

1/ Pounds. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay. 3/ Picked and threshed. 4/ Averages 1949-56. 5/ Condition August 1.

CROP		PRODUCTION (In Thousands)			
		Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated July 1, 1958	Indicated August 1, 1958
Apples, Com'l. crops	bu.	1/108,163	118,548	123,920	125,999
Peaches	"	1/62,974	1/62,335	74,889	75,510
Pears	"	1/29,828	1/31,676	28,068	28,204
Grapes	ton	1/2,931	2,599	2,704	2,696
Cherries (12 States)	"	1/ 217	240	177	186
Apricots (3 States)	"	1/ 210	1/190	117	118
Pecans	lb.	148,347	141,350	---	179,200

1/ Includes some quantities not harvested.

CITRUS FRUITS 1/

CROP		Condition August 1			
		Average 1947-56	1956	1957	1958
Oranges and Tangerines	pct.	72	73	67	67
Grapefruit	"	58	68	65	62
Lemons	"	73	69	61	73

1/Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year.

MILK AND EGG PRODUCTION

MONTH	MILK			EGGS		
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Millions	Millions	Millions
June	12,240	12,518	12,378	4,877	5,000	5,031
July	11,397	11,597	11,469	4,422	4,752	4,875
Jan. - July Incl.	73,574	78,611	78,375	36,823	37,199	36,404

ACREAGE

CROP	Harvested		For harvest	
	Average 1947-56	1957	1958	1958 percent of 1957
	Thousands	Thousands	Thousands	Percent
Corn, all	81,256	72,656	73,185	100.7
Wheat, all	63,672	43,664	53,650	122.9
Winter	45,196	31,613	41,618	131.6
All spring	18,477	12,051	12,032	99.8
Durum	2,409	2,281	968	42.4
Other spring	16,068	9,770	11,064	113.2
Oats	37,752	34,984	31,926	91.3
Barley	11,110	15,000	14,939	99.6
Rye	1,737	1,671	1,863	111.5
Flaxseed	4,621	4,864	3,918	80.6
Rice	1,911	1,340	1,431	106.8
Popcorn	156	143	231	161.3
Cotton 1/	22,611	14,066	12,402	88.2
Hay, all	74,204	73,776	72,905	98.8
Hay, wild	13,796	12,358	11,988	97.0
Hay, alfalfa	21,809	30,487	29,817	97.8
Hay, clover and timothy 2/	19,217	14,872	15,486	104.1
Hay, lespedeza	5,489	4,182	4,258	101.8
Beans, dry edible	1,560	1,363	1,514	111.1
Peas, dry field	305	266	205	77.1
Soybeans for beans	14,557	20,738	23,367	112.7
Peanuts 3/	2,062	1,490	1,535	103.0
Potatoes: 4/				
Winter	24	44	34	77.3
Early spring	24	32	31	97.5
Late spring	197	174	181	104.2
Early summer	122	101	104	103.6
Late summer	214	182	194	106.2
Fall	912	850	909	106.9
Total	1,493	1,383	1,452	105.1
Sweetpotatoes 4/	362	285	282	98.9
Tobacco	1,634	1,122	1,088	97.0
Sugarcane for sugar and seed	317	277	284	102.6
Sugar beets	769	878	886	100.9
Broomcorn	253	283	189	67.0
Hops	34	28	34	121.3

1/ Acreage in cultivation July 1.
2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.
3/ Picked and threshed.
4/ Average 1949-56.

APPROVED:

True D. Morse

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF AUGUST 1, 1958

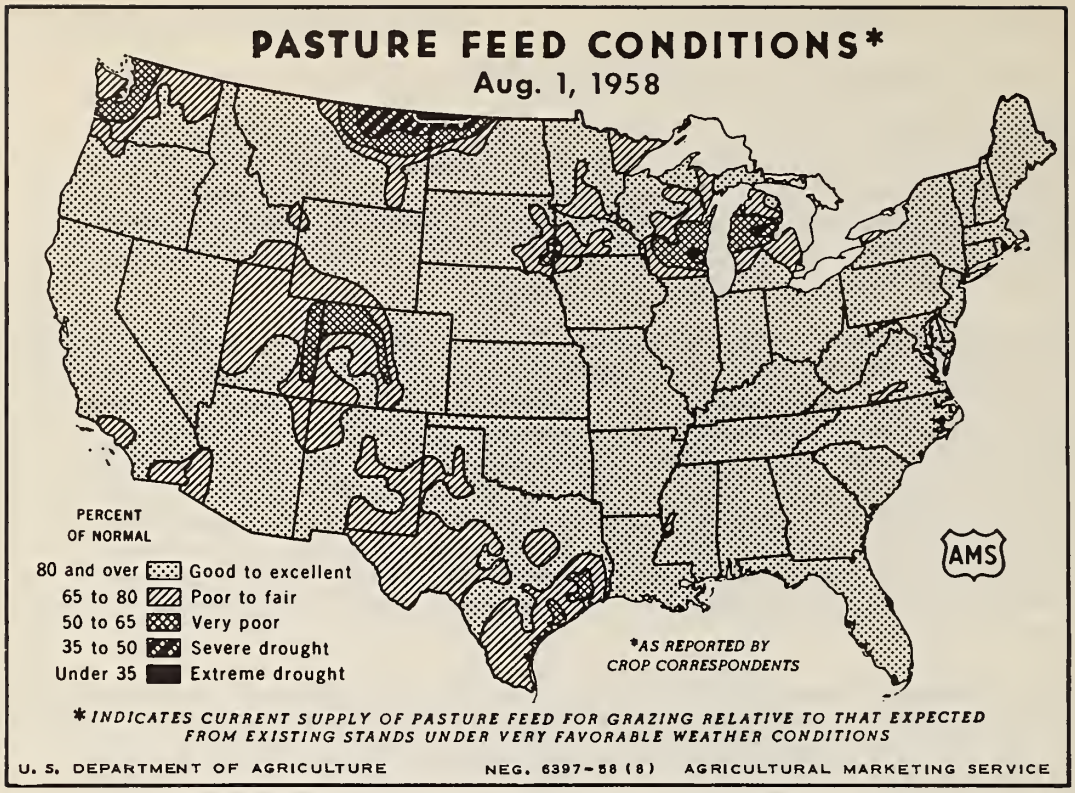
Gains in yield prospects for most crops during July now seem likely to make 1958 by far the Nation's biggest crop year. Losses from too much rain have reduced yield and quality in some sections without matching the widespread advantage of general freedom from July drought or damage from excessive heat. Crop growth continued slow in July and grain harvest made slower than normal progress in most areas.

Major gains during July are now evident for corn, oats, barley, spring wheat, flaxseed, and dry beans. Relatively smaller but important increases are seen for winter wheat, hay, rice and tobacco. The cotton crop looks 6 percent larger than last year with yield prospects pushed record high by excellent crops in the Southwest. Sorghum grain has record yield per acre prospects which offset some of the acreage reduction from last year. Soybeans are growing a record crop from near-record yield prospects on the largest acreage ever grown. All wheat and barley outturns are record large, corn and hay crops are second largest while oats, potatoes, and sugar crops are well above average. Pastures are best for the date in most memories.

This upsurge of productivity pushes the all crop indexes for production and per acre yield to new high levels. The all crop production index of 113 is the first to surpass the 106 of big crop 1948 fame which, however, was equalled in both 1956 and 1957. Indexes for most crop groups show increases over 1957 - of striking extent for food grains and oilseeds but also important for cotton, tobacco, seed and miscellaneous crops. The yield per acre index covering 28 leading crops pushes up to 137. This is a gain over last year of about 8 percent. It is 27 percent above the per acre yield level of that big crop of 10 years ago which now is being surpassed in output by a much smaller acreage. Indexes for production and yield are based on the years 1947-1949 as 100.

Harvest of wheat, oats and other small grains was slowed greatly during July in most central and eastern sections by frequent rains. Losses in yield and quality resulted in some fields after large crops had matured. Rust damage to grains generally has been very light. Wheat, barley and oats finally are mainly in farm bins or storage elevators through West North Central States as far north as much of Minnesota and the Dakotas. Given some good drying days, combines should rapidly clear the substantial percentage of remaining fields to the northward and in East North Central States. Winter wheat outturn of 1.2 billion bushels, largest ever grown, reflects a moderate gain over July estimates despite some pre-harvest losses. Spring wheat gains in both Dakotas and Minnesota overbalanced some losses in sections of Washington, Oregon and Montana. The all wheat crop, winter and spring, is expected to reach 1.4 billion bushels, surpassing any previous wheat crop.

Oats filled well in the cool July days in most leading North Central and Northeastern areas. The result is total outturn well above average from the smallest acreage in nearly a quarter century. Barley in North Dakota and Montana also made notable gains which contributed much to a 7 percent increase in


PASTURE FEED CONDITIONS*
Aug. 1, 1958
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over Good to excellent
65 to 80 Poor to fair
50 to 65 Very poor
35 to 50 Severe drought
Under 35 Extreme drought
AMS
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
* INDICATES CURRENT SUPPLY OF PASTURE FEED FOR GRAZING RELATIVE TO THAT EXPECTED FROM EXISTING STANDS UNDER VERY FAVORABLE WEATHER CONDITIONS
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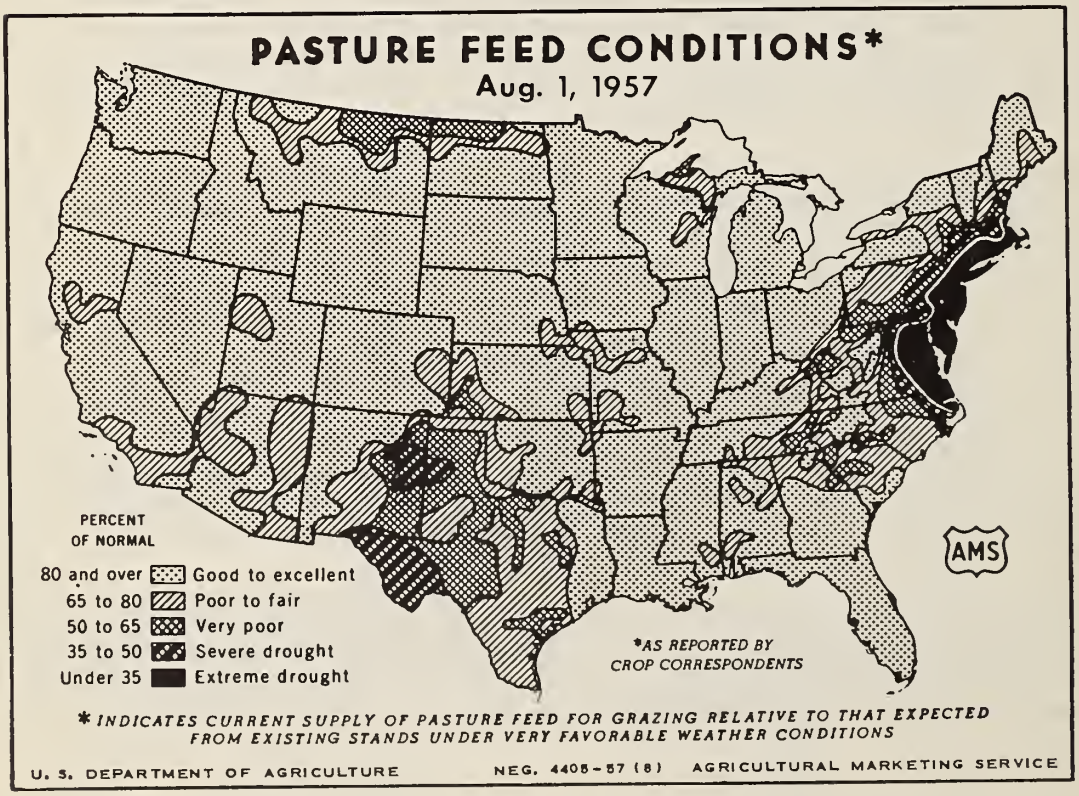
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U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 4405-57 (8)
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

estimated national production to a new record level. Rye gained similarly. Flaxseed made substantial progress throughout much of the northern plains and near average per acre yields are expected on this year's small acreage. Rice looks especially promising in all major producing areas; high yields should bring above average production.

Corn made slow growth in many central and northern corn areas during a cool July but still carries great yield promise, given the expected late season warmth. Well drained fields have a lusty, dark-green look and with July drought hazards behind them have good chances for heavy earing. The 3.5 billion bushel corn crop now estimated ranks only 3 percent below the all time 1948 record. Per acre yield prospects average record high. Sorghum grain in the Great Plains, lacking drought setbacks, has outstanding prospects as new hybrid varieties prove their yield capabilities. The 496 million bushel total expected is only about one-eighth less than last year's record crop. Total feed grain tonnage from second ranking corn and sorghum grain crops, a record barley crop and an oats crop above average now shapes up about 1 percent above the previous record set last year.

Soybeans have made slow but substantial progress after being planted at generally favorable dates. Better than average prospects are general and high to record yields are expected in several leading States -- this despite heavy rains which brought some flooding losses. The 536 million bushel crop tops last year's previous high by 12 percent. Joined by the sizable cottonseed production expected and a below average flaxseed outturn, this large soybean crop spells plentiful oilseed supplies.

Hay crops and pastures grew on during July almost like early spring over much of the country while rain-weary haymakers waited for chances to cut, cure and store the maturing growth. Because of heavy rain damage some July hay was of low quality and some was lost. Later growth, however, is coming on rapidly, in some fields even from new seedings, and total hay tonnage will be second highest of record. Supplies should be adequate to plentiful on most farms if late cuttings cure well and reach storage safely. Pasture condition rates highest nationally in over 40 years. The pasture maps on page 6 indicate the grazing plenty which sets both this year and last well apart from recent years of more general drought. Pastures are uniformly good to excellent in the eastern part of the Nation from the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to the Atlantic. Only the west shows declining condition of pasture since July 1--a usual occurrence for most sections. Western livestock show good gains, however, and best August 1 condition since 1950. The outlook for wheat pastures in the central and southern plains is promising with volunteer growth already started. The map highlights sections where pastures on August 1 were fair to poor.

Total production of deciduous fruit is expected to be 3 percent greater than last year and 2 percent above average. Above average crops of apples and peaches are in prospect although production of other fruits will be below average. Compared with last year there is a sharp increase in peach production and moderate increases for apples and grapes. Production of apricots, sour cherries, plums and prunes is down sharply from 1957. Production of pears and sweet cherries is moderately smaller than in 1957.

The total tonnage of almonds, filberts, walnuts, and pecans is up 11 percent from last year and 7 percent above average. The almond and filbert crops are much below last year, but are more than offset by sizeable increases in the pecan and walnut crops. Almonds is the only nut crop which is expected to be below average.

Summer vegetable and melon crops this year are expected to be 9 percent larger than in 1957. Sweet corn shows the largest increase over last year but there will also be more cabbage, tomatoes, green peppers, eggplants and lima beans. Material decreases are in view for onions, celery, carrots, lettuce, cauliflower and snap beans. The summer melon crop is huge - 25 percent larger than 1957 and 30 percent above average. All types show large increases. Abundance of some vegetables increases marketing problems for growers and may increase cullage and amounts left unharvested.

Commercial processing vegetable tonnage of 6 important crops usually accounting for most of the total will be about 13 percent more than last year. About a third more tomatoes are expected, nearly a fifth more contracted cabbage for kraut, and moderately more snap beans. Green pea and spinach crops will be down about a fifth and sweet corn down moderately from last year.

Milk production during July for the third consecutive month fell about 1 percent below 1957 levels. Production declined seasonally from June to July at about the same rate as last year. Per cow production rates in reporters' herds, however, were above last year's August 1 previous record for the date by 4 percent with new high August 1 marks set for all regions. The proportion of cows milked showed little change from August 1 last year. Wisconsin, biggest milk State, had its biggest July with nearly 1.6 billion pounds of the nation's 11.5 billion pound total for the month.

July egg production was 3 percent larger than in 1957 with increases in all regions except South Central. The total for the first seven months of 1958 however, is 2 percent less than produced in these months last year. July laying rates were record high for the month, exceeding the 1957 monthly rate in all regions. Layer numbers on August 1 exceeded a year earlier by 1 percent. Potential layers, including pullets not of laying age, totaled 4 percent above a year earlier.

CORN: Production of all corn is forecast at 3.5 billion bushels--5 percent above the July 1 forecast, 2 percent above last year and 11 percent above average. The improved prospects from last month result largely from continued ample moisture in practically all areas. The crop varies from about average to late in development but generally made good growth in July. The late crop in northern areas is vulnerable to some damage if frosts occur by the usual date. Also poorly drained fields in the Ohio-Mississippi Valley show considerable yellowing and many are weedy because of delayed cultivation. The yield, indicated at 47.6 bushels per harvested acre, is above the record 46.8 last year and the average of 38.8 bushels. Prospective yields are near or above average in every State.

In the Corn Belt, the production forecast of 2,715 million bushels is 1 percent below production last year. The yield per acre is expected to run below last year in the Northern States of the area, but about the same in the Southern States of the

Belt. Stands on August 1 were better than a year earlier but the crop tends to be later. In Iowa, growth has been very good except in some northern sections. By early August, 85 percent of the crop was tasseled compared with 95 percent a year ago. The Illinois crop was about three-fourths tasseled, a little later than average. Development has been good in spite of the cool, cloudy July weather. In Ohio, about three-fifths of the crop was tasseled by early August, the same as a year ago. Heavy rains in July and early August and below normal temperatures have retarded growth and there are some recent losses from flooding. Much of the Wisconsin and Michigan acreage was needing rain by early August. The Minnesota crop is late with only about half of the acreage tasseled by August 1 compared with four-fifths last year. A hot, dry fall without early freezes is needed to avoid considerable soft corn. The yields forecast for Nebraska, Missouri and Indiana are the same as last year's excellent yields. Prospective yields in Kansas are even higher than last year, but are a little lower in South Dakota where the crop is late and summer rainfall has been below normal.

The yield prospects are 9 bushels above last year in the North Atlantic and South Atlantic regions with record yields in sight in the important producing States. The crop has made good growth throughout these areas in contrast with the drought-stunted crop in the Central Atlantic area last year. Some fields on low poorly drained soils in Pennsylvania, New York and some other States in the area were yellowed and weedy in late July but corn was growing nicely elsewhere. In the southern States of the Atlantic region, the crop ranges mostly from the tasseling to near maturity stage. In the South Central region, the yield is above the excellent crop last year in all States. Picking has started in south Texas and much of the crop is made in other southern States in the area. However, there is considerable late corn especially along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and backwater from the rivers has caused some serious damage. In the West, corn growth was good during the month and the yield per acre is expected to equal last year's record.

ALL WHEAT: Production of all wheat is estimated at 1,421 million bushels, the largest crop of record. This is an increase of 77 million bushels from the July 1 prospects, 50 percent larger than the 1957 crop and more than one-fourth above average. The change from July 1 prospects reflects an increase of 41 million bushels in winter wheat, an increase of almost 4 million bushels in durum wheat and an increase of 32 million bushels in other spring wheat. Prospective yield of 26.5 bushels per harvested acre is the highest of record and compares with 21.7 in 1957 and the average of 17.7 bushels.

WINTER WHEAT: Production of winter wheat, estimated at 1,171 million bushels, exceeds the previous record of 1,065 million bushels harvested in 1952 by 10 percent. The current estimate is 41 million bushels above production expected a month ago and two-thirds more than the 707 million bushels harvested in 1957. It exceeds average production of 850 million bushels by 38 percent. Yield per harvested acre is indicated at a record high 28.1 bushels. Such a yield would exceed the previous record of 22.4 bushels harvested in 1957 by 5.7 bushels and compares with the 10-year average of 18.9 bushels per acre.

Yields above average have been realized or virtually assured for each geographic area and for most States. The greater proportion of the increase in indicated production from a month ago occurs in the Northcentral States where combines found more wheat than growers expected earlier in the season. Only in New York, Delaware, Ohio and Missouri are the present estimates below production indicated on July 1.

Production in Kansas was greater than in any year since 1952 when the State harvested about one-third more acres of wheat than this year. The 284.5 million bushels of high-quality wheat estimated for 1958 is nearly 3 times the 100 million bushel crop harvested in 1957 from an acreage greatly shrunken by heavy participation in the Acreage Reserve Program.

In Texas and in Oklahoma, where harvest had neared completion by July 1, the yields per acre were about twice as large as average. Despite rapidly declining acreage levels since post World War II peaks, a record high production is indicated for Oklahoma, while Texas' bins bulge with the largest crop harvested since 1949.

Despite unfavorable harvest weather, yields in Nebraska are the highest of record and production of 114 million bushels exceeds the previous record of nearly 98 million bushels in 1952 by 17 percent. In Colorado, growers on August 1 indicated that the crop had turned out about as expected a month earlier.

Excessive rain in Ohio and Missouri caused severe delay in harvesting operations and resulted in additional abandonment. Fields yet to be harvested are beginning to lodge and are weedy. It appears that final harvest in these States will fall slightly below the July 1 indications.

Record or near record yields are in prospect for Washington, Oregon, California, Wyoming and Idaho, while Montana has produced a yield only slightly better than average.

In the South Atlantic States, yields were at near record levels. For the Southcentral States, other than Oklahoma and Texas this year's yields were just slightly better than last year.

ALL SPRING WHEAT: Prospective production of all spring wheat increased during July and is now indicated at 250 million bushels. A crop this size would be 4 percent larger than the 1957 production but 6 percent below average. Prospective yield per harvested acre at 20.8 bushels is a record. This compares with 19.9 bushels produced in 1957 and the average of 14.6 bushels.

DURUM WHEAT: The prospective crop of durum wheat is forecast at 18.8 million bushels, up 25 percent from July 1 prospects but less than one-half the 1957 crop and 37 percent below average. A near record yield of 19.4 bushels is indicated. Rust damage was not a serious factor and cool weather along with adequate moisture allowed the crop to advance satisfactorily.

North Dakota prospects of 16.2 million bushels are 3.3 million bushels above the July 1 forecast. A record yield of

19.5 bushels is indicated as the State escaped rust and other diseases with excellent growing conditions during July. Harvest had just started the first week of August with the bulk of the crop in the dough stage. Precipitation was below normal in South Dakota during July but cool weather was an offsetting factor and excellent yields are expected. Warm weather during early August forced some fields to maturity and harvest is about 25 percent complete. The Minnesota crop made good gains during July as temperatures remained cool and rainfall was adequate in the Red River Valley. Montana yields increased compared with July 1 as cool weather and average rainfall for July advanced the crop.

OTHER SPRING WHEAT: A crop of 231.2 million bushels is forecast for spring wheat other than durum, 16 percent above the 199 million bushels forecast on July 1. Prospective production is 15 percent above the 1957 crop but 2 percent below average. The indicated yield of 20.9 bushels per acre is nearly a half bushel above the previous record established last year and is 6 bushels above average. Record yields are indicated in the Dakotas and Minnesota as cool weather and generally adequate rainfall were favorable for the crop during July. Prospects improved in all but four States during July. Yields in Washington, Oregon and Utah were reduced from last month while New Mexico was unchanged. Dry weather during July reduced yields in Washington and Oregon. Black rust has made an appearance in north Idaho and in Oregon. Harvest operations are underway in most southern spring wheat areas with about one-fourth of the South Dakota acreage harvested.

OATS: Prospects for the oats crop improved about 7 percent during July, and indicated production is now 1,345 million bushels. This exceeds 1957 by 3 percent and average by 4 percent. The increase is due to an indicated record yield of 42.1 bushels since acreage for harvest is down sharply. This year's indicated yield exceeds 1957 by nearly 5 bushels and the average yield by about 8 bushels. The improved prospects over a month ago are due to cool, rainy weather in July, particularly in several of the important North Central States.

In the important West North Central States, which usually account for about half of the U. S. crop, July rains and cool weather were nearly ideal for oats. This region is expected to produce 665 million bushels--10 percent over July 1 prospects. In Minnesota, nearly 50 percent of this year's acreage has been harvested. Harvest is nearing completion in Iowa, and is half over in South Dakota. Harvest was delayed somewhat in Nebraska and Missouri due to wet fields and heavy weed growth.

Yield prospects improved in each of the East North Central States where production is now expected to top 1957 by about one sixth. Harvest was 10 days to 2 weeks late in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois. Harvest is well along in Wisconsin. In Michigan, yields are turning out much better than expected.

In the North Atlantic States, prospects increased about 7 percent over July 1.

In the South Atlantic region, estimated production is 9 percent below last year. A slight production increase is indicated for the South Central region as a result of a higher outturn in Tennessee than anticipated earlier.

In the far West, prospects decline rather sharply during July due mostly to dry conditions.

SOYBEANS: Production of soybeans, based on August 1 conditions, is indicated at 536 million bushels--an all time high. This is 12 percent above last year, the previous record crop, and 81 percent above the 10-year average. The expected bumper crop is the result of a record planted acreage along with near record yields. The August 1 yield is indicated at 22.9 bushels per acre, only 0.2 bushel less than the record yield harvested last year and compares with an average of 20.3 bushels per acre.

Despite excessive rains and floods in some of the main soybean States, the crop is off to an excellent start. The crop was planted in good time and started out much ahead of last year and earlier than usual. Cool, wet weather slowed development during July and though there is wide variation the crop is still ahead of last year and near average for most States.

In the heavy producing North Central area, all States report better than average prospects with several States expecting record or near record yields. Illinois soybeans are making rapid growth and the condition is well above last year and average. About three-fourths of the soybeans were blooming by August 1 and more than one-half were podding. This is about average but well ahead of last year. Progress of the crop in Ohio is comparable to last year with about one-third of the acreage starting to pod. Growth was slowed somewhat in Indiana due to the cool, wet weather in July but the crop was making excellent progress at the end of the month and good yields are expected. The Minnesota crop is also off to a slow start and warm weather is needed to speed maturity. On August 2, only 30 percent of the acreage had set pods compared with 60 percent last year. Conditions in Iowa have been ideal for the development and growth of soybeans. Present prospects point to near record yields. Missouri has been severely hit by excessive rains with some acreage drowned out and many fields weedy. However, many early planted beans not in the flooded areas are looking good.

In the South Atlantic area, the crop has made excellent progress although there has been too much rain, especially in Delaware and Maryland. Prospective yields are uniformly good even though wet weather has hindered cultivation in some areas and many fields are weedy. Yields in all producing States are above average with most States also expecting higher yields than last year. A record crop is expected in the South Central area. The acreage is by far the largest of record while prospective yields are good to excellent. There has been too much rain over a large part of the area but the crop generally has made excellent progress although some fields are weedy due to lack of cultivation. In Alabama the crop is late as much of the acreage in the heavy producing Baldwin county is usually planted after potatoes, which were harvested late due to continued wet weather. Arkansas, the heaviest producer of the area, has a record crop with nearly 43 million bushels expected, nearly a third more than last year's large crop.

BARLEY: As of August 1, a record barley crop of 453 million bushels is indicated for 1958. Prospects improved 7 percent during July. Production of this size would be 4 percent or 17 million bushels above the previous record crop produced in 1957.

Due to favorable growing conditions, yield prospects in the North Atlantic and North Central regions were above July 1. The August 1 indicated yield per acre of 30.3 bushels for the Nation compares with 29 bushels last year and the 1947-56 average of 27.2 bushels.

In North Dakota, the largest producing State, prospects improved considerably during July following adequate rains in most sections except the northwest. The crop is now forecast at a record high of 99.1 million bushels compared with 75.2 million last season and 54.2 million average. Unusually cool weather delayed maturity and harvest was only about a third completed by August 1 compared with almost three-fourths completed by the same date last year. Prospects also improved in Montana and the crop is now forecast at 43.7 million bushels, still less than the 1957 crop of 45.6 million but almost twice the average of 22.2 million. Weather was wet and cool during July except in the northeast which continues too dry. Harvest is much later than last year. Harvesting in most other central States was also delayed because of frequent rains.

California, the second State in barley production, expects a crop of 68.9 million bushels compared with 78 7 million in 1957 and 57.3 million average. Development has varied widely this season. Yields and quality in Southern California along the Central Coast have generally been good. However, in the important San Joaquin and Sacramento Valley areas, wet, warm weather resulted in more than the usual amount of disease. Grain ripened very rapidly and test weights were generally light. Harvest was nearly finished in these Valleys by August 1 and well along in other major areas.

RYE: Production of rye is estimated at 34.1 million bushels, about 29 percent larger than the 1957 crop, 52 percent above average and about 9 percent above the July 1 forecast. Prospects were reduced in only two States during July. All other States held even or increased with the greatest improvement shown in the important Plains States and Minnesota. Yield per acre is estimated at 18.3 bushels, the highest of record. This is 2.4 bushels above the previous record and 5.5 bushels above average.

In North Dakota, about three-fourths of the acreage was cut, swathed or combined by August 1. Growing conditions were generally favorable during July and a record yield is estimated. Yield per acre is estimated at 18.0 bushels--4.4 bushels above average. In South Dakota, almost three-fourths of the crop had been threshed or combined by August 1, with the crop somewhat later than last year. The estimated yield of 23.0 bushels is a record for the State, two bushels above the previous record last year and almost double the 10-year average. North Dakota and South Dakota are expected to produce more than a third of the Nation's rye. Of the remaining States producing more than one million bushels, yields in Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, and Washington are estimated at record highs; Indiana, Illinois, and Minnesota are near record.

Rains slowed harvest in some North Central and Atlantic States but little loss is expected. Weather during July was generally favorable for maturity and harvest in States west of the Mississippi River.

RICE: Production of rice is now estimated at 48 million equivalent 100-pound bags. This would be 11 percent above the relatively small crop produced last year and 2 percent above average. The larger crop compared with last year is due to both higher expected yields per acre and larger acreage. The yield per acre of 3,353 is 134 pounds above the record established last year and more than a third above average. Prospective yields improved during July in Mississippi, Arkansas and California and remained unchanged in Missouri, Louisiana and Texas.

In the Southern area, which includes Missouri, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas, a crop of 36.9 million bags is in prospect compared with 34 million bags last year. Record high yields are expected in Louisiana, Texas and California, while yields in Missouri, Mississippi and Arkansas are second only to last year's record. The crop made good progress and was generally in excellent condition. Recent rains slowed weed control in some areas and a few fields in Mississippi were completely covered by flood waters. Early varieties are headed in Texas and Louisiana and some fields were expected to be harvested the first 10 days of August. Harvest is not expected to become general until the last half of August.

In California, expected production is placed at 11.1 million bags compared with 9.3 million bags last year. The indicated yield at 4,300 pounds is 100 pounds above the record produced in 1956. Stands are heavy and uniform with weather conditions ideal for development. Some of the early varieties have started to head out.

POPCORN: Growers in 17 commercial popcorn producing States planted 248,000 acres of popcorn this year, 65 percent more than the 150,000 acres planted in 1957 and 51 percent more than the 10-year average of 164,000 acres planted. Acreage this year is the second largest of record which was 337,000 acres in 1945. Planted acreage varies widely from State to State but all major States show sharp increases from last year's relatively low levels. One of the sharpest increases is in Kentucky where the acreage is over three times that planted in 1957. Nebraska increased acreage sharply this year. Oklahoma and Texas also show big percentage increases from the low acreage planted in 1957. Planted acreage in the 6 "other State" group is more than double what it was in 1957.

Iowa with 44,000 acres is the leading State this year. Indiana is second with 36,000 acres while Illinois and Kentucky tie for third place with 31,000 acres. A significant factor this year is the increase in planted acreage in the fringe States, particularly in several Southern States. While not shown in this report, there are reports of several thousand acres of commercial popcorn being grown in Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, and Mississippi this year.

The crop is in excellent condition in most of Iowa, despite some early setbacks. The Indiana crop has been plagued by water and

favorable weather is needed to aid crop development. Illinois has been troubled with wet weather but the crop is now in mostly good to excellent condition. Most acreage in Kentucky is reported to be in excellent condition despite a generally late planting season which is expected to delay harvest.

Ohio prospects also look favorable despite some wet weather the last two months. Nebraska prospects are good with moisture supplies generally adequate for the season. In all other areas, prospects are good to excellent.

Acreage for harvest in the 17 States is estimated at 231,000 areas, the largest since the record 1945 crop, 61 percent above the 1957 crop of 142,000 acres and 48 percent above the 10-year average of 156,000 acres. In 1953, about 226,000 acres were harvested. Acreage losses have been heavy, particularly in the flood areas of parts of the main corn-belt where much intended acreage could never be planted. Drouth, flash floods and wet weather destroyed some acreage in other areas but acreage losses have been light elsewhere.

Included in this report is a revision of acreage and production for 1957, a year of delayed harvest because of bad fall weather. A recheck of the 1957 crop indicates that production finally harvested amounted to 247 million pounds, only about 2 percent less than the December 1957 estimates of 251 million pounds. The first estimates of 1958 production will be published in December.

SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Sorghum grain production is forecast at 496 million bushels - second only to the record crop of 562 million last year. Production this year is expected to exceed lat year in Texas, California and a number of minor producing Eastern and Southern States. However, less acreage has caused a rather sharp drop in production from last year in the central Great Plains States. Yield prospects in most States are above even the bumper yields harvested last year. Growing conditions to August 1 indicate 15,582,000 acres for grain harvest. The acreage for grain harvest, by States, will be published next month.

Soil moisture supplies are abundant for the second consecutive year in the Southern and Central Great Plains - the major sorghum grain producing area. The crop has made good growth to date although heavy rains in early summer caused considerable late replanting. Grasshoppers and chinch bugs have also caused limited damage in local areas. Increased use of high-yielding hybrid varieties, along with excellent soil moisture, nearly assures a good crop. Pump irrigation facilities have had to be used very little to date.

In Texas, harvest of an excellent crop has been completed in the South and harvest is underway from the southern Blacklands northwestward into the southern Low Rolling Plains. July showers maintained rapid growth of the crop in the High Plains. Half of the total United States production is expected from Texas.

Sorghums in the Oklahoma Panhandle and Colorado are late and a sizable proportion of the Colorado dryland acreage is vulnerable to frost damage. In Kansas, about a fifth of the crop was headed by early August, mostly in eastern and south central areas. Very little has headed in western Kansas where many fields were replanted late. In Nebraska, recent weather conditions have favored the crop. Little water from wells has been applied to sorghums since precipitation has been adequate.

The yield prospects are near the 1957 level in South Dakota, Iowa, Missouri and most other States to the East and South. In New Mexico, most dryland sorghums needed moisture by early August but a larger than usual proportion of the crop is being irrigated so yield prospects are high. The California and Arizona sorghums are progressing nicely with yield prospects far above average.

FLAXSEED: Flaxseed production, forecast at 36.7 bushels, is 42 percent above last year but 11 percent below average. The estimated yield per acre is 9.4 bushels, only slightly above average but almost double last year.

Prospects improved as growing conditions were generally good in the Dakotas and Minnesota. Moisture supplies, however, are short in the Dakotas and additional rain will be needed to mature the crop in satisfactory condition.

Harvesting of flaxseed started in southeastern South Dakota and southwestern Minnesota about August 1. Stage of maturity varied throughout these States with the crop in the northern portion either in bloom or early boll. In Minnesota, development ranged from a few fields cut to mostly in the flowering stage. In South Dakota, nearly all of the crop is in the boll. The cool temperatures during July delayed crop development in North Dakota. In early August, around 16 percent of the acreage was not yet in bloom compared with 4 percent a year earlier and 6 to 10 percent in other recent years. Only 15 percent was turning or ripe compared with 32 percent last year and around 40 percent in both 1954 and 1955.

PEANUTS: The acreage of peanuts to be picked and threshed this year is estimated at 1,535,000 acres, about 3 percent above last year, but 26 percent below the 10-year average. Most of the indicated increase this year is in the Southwest area where unfavorable harvesting weather last year sharply curtailed the acreage finally picked and threshed. Acreage in the Virginia-Carolina area is indicated to be the same as 1957, while the increase for the Southeastern area amounts to less than one percent.

Production of peanuts is estimated at 1,657 million pounds, about 15 percent above the 1,445 million pounds finally harvested last year. Production estimated for the Virginia-Carolina area at 510 million pounds is about 3 percent below 1957 production.

In the Southeast area where yields indicated for this year are exceeded only by 1956, the estimated production of 783 million pounds is 19 percent above last year.

In the Southwest area, record yields for all States except Arkansas are in prospect. The indicated production of 364 million pounds has been exceeded in recent years only by 1955 when 80,000 more acres were picked and threshed than the 454,000 indicated for harvest this year.

The peanut crop got off to a late start in the Virginia-Carolina area, but recent weather has been favorable for growth and the crop generally is in good condition. In the Southeastern area, the crop has developed a heavy vine growth due to the abundant supply of moisture. Above ground appearance of the crop suggests record yields, but apprehension is general as to how the nuts have developed under conditions of above normal rainfall. The development of the peanuts cannot be fully evaluated until more digging has been completed. Only a few early Spanish peanuts have been dug at this date. Growing conditions in the Southwestern area have been uniformly favorable with only a relatively small acreage of dryland peanuts in South Texas needing additional moisture. The dryland crop in both Oklahoma and Texas has developed under unusually favorable moisture conditions and dry conditions are just now developing for the first time this year. In Oklahoma, irrigation of peanuts is only now becoming necessary.

DRY BEANS: Dry bean production prospects are little changed from a month ago. The 18,369,000 bags (100 pounds cleaned basis), are one-sixth above last year and nearly a tenth above the 10-year average. The larger production is due to a higher acreage than last year and also to the highest indicated yield of record. The U. S. yield of 1,213 pounds compares with 1,157 pounds per acre last year and the average of 1,088 pounds per acre (cleaned basis). The previous record yield was 1,210 pounds per acre in 1956.

In the Northeast bean area, prospective production is down slightly from July 1, as the increase in New York was not enough to offset the drop in Michigan. The crop in Michigan made an excellent start but the continued dry weather during July in the bean areas lowered prospects from a month ago. The Northwest bean area as a whole showed practically no change from July 1. Nebraska and Idaho both showed improvement from earlier prospects but the increase was offset by reductions in Montana and Washington. The Montana crop was damaged by a severe hail storm in the Billings area while in Washington high temperatures, caused considerable damage to the crop. Prospects declined sharply in the southern part of the Columbia Basin area while the northern part indicated little change from the excellent prospects of a month ago.

The Southwest (Pinto) area shows a higher production than a month ago due to improved prospects in Colorado. The irrigated crop in that State is making good growth but more moisture is needed in the non-irrigated areas.

California has had an excellent season for dry beans. Prospects for both Large and Baby Limas improved during July. Vines made good growth and have a heavy set of pods. "Other" beans maintained the good prospects of a month ago with conditions reported uniformly high. There is an excellent crop of Small Whites in sight with Pinks, Red Kidneys and Blackeyes also in good condition. Some Blackeyes and Pinks are maturing while a few Pinks are still being planted as a second crop after grain.

DRY PEAS: Dry pea production prospects are up slightly from a month ago. The crop is estimated at 2,459,000 bags (100-pounds cleaned basis). This is 4 percent above July 1 but is one-fourth less than last year and 29 percent below average. The small crop is due primarily to a small planted acreage as the yield of 1,200 pounds per acre, although less than last year, is well above the average of 1,136 pounds per acre (cleaned basis).

Production prospects improved from a month ago due mainly to increased yield indications in Idaho although higher yields were also reported in the minor producing States of North Dakota and Colorado. In Washington, prospects remain unchanged from July 1. Hot weather during the month was not favorable for normal development of the crop. Heat damaged many pods. Peas in the pods are generally small.

HAY: The 1958 Crop of all kinds of hay is forecast at 116 million tons--5 percent less than the record total in 1957 but 10 percent above average. Over-all prospects have improved slightly since July 1, as a result of a little improvement in all regions except the West which declined slightly. Growing conditions continued generally favorable for hay crops over the whole country except for a few limited areas including dry sections in northwestern North Dakota, and eastern Montana and flooded spots in the Central and Southern States, especially Missouri. In most areas of the Eastern and Central States, farmers had difficulty getting hay cut and cured because of the frequent rains and high humidity. Some hay has been ruined completely and quality has been lowered on a considerable portion of the crop. Many hay fields have been allowed to pass the desired stage of maturity because farmers waited for dry weather.

The North Central Region expects a total hay production of 60 million tons, more than half of the U.S. production. This region has 11 percent less than in 1957 but 10 percent more than average. The North Atlantic, South Atlantic, and South Central Regions each have crops above last year and above average. The West is below last year but above average.

Production of alfalfa and alfalfa mixtures is forecast at 63.9 million tons, 7 percent below last year but 36 percent above average. The drop from last year is almost all accounted for in the important North Central Region where each State shows a decline. The West is down about 3 percent but the East and South Central Regions are up considerably. In nearly all important alfalfa sections, weather has been favorable for plant growth but too wet for harvesting and curing.

Clover, timothy, and clover-grass mixtures are indicated at 22.6 million tons--slightly greater than 1957 production but 6 percent below average. Increases in the Eastern and South Central Regions offset slight declines in the North Central and Western Regions.

Lespedeza hay, forecast at 5.2 million tons, is 8 percent above last year but 9 percent below average. Missouri, the most important State, expects 1.5 million tons which is more than last year and average. The South Atlantic and South Central regions are above last year but below average. The crop was short last year in many sections of the Southeast because of drought.

Wild hay is forecast at 10.6 million tons, 6 percent less than last year and 4 percent less than average despite generally favorable growing conditions. Farmers and ranchers are cutting less wild hay because of the heavy carryover of feed supplies and the continued good prospects for feed grains and hay this year.

BROOMCORN: Broomcorn production for 1958 is estimated at 33,000 tons, about 10,000 tons or nearly one-fourth less than 1957 production. The indicated crop is about the same as the 10-year average production of 32,800 tons.

The acreage planted this year is estimated at 235,700 acres, 29 percent less than last year. Abandonment is expected to be very large in Colorado, but less than average in other States. The acreage for harvest is estimated at 189,400 acres, down one-third from last year. The 10-year average is 253,000 acres.

Yield prospects are exceptionally good except in Colorado where the bulk of the crop is very late. For the United States, the yield per acre is estimated at 349 pounds, the highest since 1944, and compares with 303 pounds last year and the average of 258 pounds.

The downward trend in production continues in Illinois and Kansas with prospects for only 500 tons in each of those States. In Oklahoma, the increase in yield per acre more than offsets the reduction in acreage, and production is expected to be about the same as last year. Quality of the early crop has been fair to good and is expected to improve as later maturing crops are harvested. In Texas, the harvest acreage is about one-half of that of last season but yields are excellent. Except for some rain stain in early harvested broomcorn, quality is very good.

In Colorado, a crop of only 3,200 tons is expected this year compared with 11,200 tons last year. The exceptionally favorable wheat crop and the heavy grasshopper infestation limited plantings of broomcorn. In addition, successive washouts necessitated continued replanting with some acreage never replanted. The bulk of the acreage is extremely late and only one-half of the planted acreage is expected to be harvested. Prospects are very good in New Mexico. Irrigated broomcorn is excellent with dry-land acreage making very good progress under favorable moisture conditions.

Broomcorn production in California is not included in the report of U.S. acreage and production. Preliminary reports for that State indicate a production of 400 tons this season, compared with 420 tons in 1957.

TOBACCO: The August 1 forecast of all types of tobacco is 1,728 million pounds. A crop this size would be 2 percent above the July 1 estimate, 4 percent above 1957 but 19 percent below the 1947-56 average. A near-record high average yield of 1,588 pounds per acre is expected this year. A continued abundance of moisture and warm weather characterized conditions in most tobacco producing areas during July. Generally, growth has been vigorous. Some drowning has occurred in local areas.

Flue-cured production is forecast at 1,054 million pounds, up 4 percent or 42 million pounds from last month. At this level, poundage would be 8 percent above 1957 but 19 percent below average. The bright leaf crop has had a very good growing season and, at 1,639 pounds per acre, the expected average yield is the highest of record.

A burley crop of 481 million pounds is in the making. This indicates a crop about 1.5 percent below 1957, 15 percent below average, and second only to the 470-million pound crop in 1955 as the smallest in 15 years. Because of frequent showers, prospects declined slightly during the past month in Kentucky and Ohio. In other States, the outlook either held or improved.

Maryland, type 32, prospects are placed at 32.4 million pounds. This compares with the 10-year average production of 38.8 million pounds. Rainfall has been abundant and growth rapid this season.

Prospective production of fire-cured tobacco at 43.3 million pounds is 14 percent less than harvested last season and represents the smallest crop of record dating from 1919. Moisture supplies have been generally adequate to excessive in fire-cured sections this season. Some drowning has occurred in Kentucky and Tennessee.

The dark air-cured crop, types 35-37, is forecast at 21.4 million pounds -- 5 percent below 1957 and the lowest of record. Rainfall has been plentiful to excessive, causing some drowning in Kentucky and Tennessee.

Cigar filler production is currently placed at 53.0 million pounds or 16 percent above last year. In the Lancaster area of Pennsylvania, improvement was brought about by warm, humid conditions and a record-high average yield per acre is expected. However, in the type 42-44 producing area of Ohio, June and July rainfall was the heaviest of record. This seriously hampered transplanting and caused sizable losses to the crop in the fields.

Conditions at present point toward a cigar binder crop of 25.7 million pounds. This is about 9 percent below 1957 and is the lowest production of record.

The expected cigar wrapper crop, at 17.4 million pounds, is 8 percent below last season. Should the present estimate materialize, this year's crop would be second only to last year as the largest of record.

COTTON: A 1958 cotton crop of 11,583,000 bales is forecast based on information as of August 1. This is 619,000 bales, 6 percent, more than last year's crop of 10,964,000 bales and compares with the 1947-56 average of 14,136,000 bales.

Record-high yields per acre are in prospect in Texas, Oklahoma and California with near-record highs in New Mexico and Arizona. In other States, prospective yields are above average. The indicated yield per acre of 466 pounds for the United States is 49 pounds above the previous record high and compares with 388 pounds last year and the 1947-56 average of 317 pounds.

In New Mexico, Arizona and California, prospects are unusually favorable. Prospects are also exceptionally favorable in Texas. In northern and northwestern areas of that State, the crop is early and fruiting heavily. Insect infestation is light and soil moisture well above average. Harvest of the excellent crop in the Lower Valley is well underway with harvest in full swing in the Coastal Bend. While rains have been generally timely throughout the State, more moisture is needed to prevent shedding in some southern Plains and Blackland counties. The crop continues to make good progress in Oklahoma.

In the Central and Eastern Belts, the crop is later than average. In Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, north Alabama and Georgia, dry soils in late May and early June retarded germination and the crop is two to three weeks late. July rainfall was generally excessive in the Central and Eastern Belts. Plants grew rapidly and were becoming "weedy" in many areas. Boll weevil infestation, however, is considerably less than average in the Carolinas and Mississippi and about average in most other States. While fruiting has been fairly satisfactory, and good in areas with less frequent rains, the heavy growth and general lateness make the crop vulnerable to boll rot and insect damage.

The forecast of 11,583,000 bales of 500-pound gross weight is equivalent to 11,472,000 running bales. The Bureau of the Census reports 212,569 bales ginned to August 1, 1958, compared with 230,756 bales in 1957. If the ratio of lint to cottonseed is the same as the average for the past five years production of cottonseed would be 4,792,000 tons, compared with 4,609,000 tons in 1957.

APPLES: Based on conditions as of August 1 the commercial apple crop is estimated at 126 million bushels, 6 percent above last year, and 16 percent above average. A crop of this size would be the largest since 1949. Nearly all States report that July was favorable for the crop. Frequent rains in most areas promoted good sizing but made spraying difficult. However, insects and diseases have been well controlled. The crop for the Eastern States is forecast at 56 million bushels, 14 percent larger than last year. This represents 44 percent of the U. S. crop compared with 41 percent last year. Of the Eastern States, only southern New England and New Jersey expect a smaller crop than in 1957. Production in the Central States is estimated at 21.2 million bushels, 3 percent more than last year. The Western States with an estimated 48.8 million bushels will have 39 percent of the U. S. crop, compared with 41 percent last year.

New England has had some difficulty in controlling scab, but damage does not appear excessive. Insect damage is lighter than usual. Northern New England has a heavy crop of McIntosh and southern New England has a relatively large crop of Baldwins. The heavy drop of apples in the Ontario area of New York is about complete, but the set is still heavy. As in New England, widespread rains in New York have produced scab, but most diseases and insects have been effectively controlled. Prospects are well above last year in all areas except the Hudson Valley. Baldwins are expected to have a better crop than last year in all areas, and there will be more Wealthy apples in all areas except the Hudson Valley. R. I. Greening, McIntosh, Cortland, Rome Beauty, and Delicious crops are also expected to be larger than last year in all areas except the Hudson Valley. New Jersey's weather has not been good for coloring early Red varieties, but in other respects conditions have been good for apples. Harvest of Starrs and Williams Early Red is practically over. The Twenty-Ounce variety is being harvested at present. Not many McIntosh are expected to be harvested until Labor Day. It appears that the winter varieties will produce a relatively larger crop than the early varieties, although neither group will come up to last year. In both New Jersey and Pennsylvania, present moisture supply should carry the crop through to maturity. Adams and Bedford Counties in Pennsylvania have had some hail damage but over-all damage is not great. Picking of Transparents was about over by August 1 in the southeast. In central areas, Duchess and Rambos are now being picked.

Most Maryland orchards had a good set and the fruit has sized exceptionally well for this time of year. Harvest of Rambos started about August 1. Virginia apples are also larger than usual for this time of year. York and Stayman trees have a light set in many orchards of the important North Valley, but increased size will partly offset this. A large crop of Winesaps is in prospect. Golden Delicious trees generally have a heavy set, and the Red Delicious crop is good in all areas except the Roanoke section. West Virginia is harvesting early varieties, with the bulk of the harvest expected to run a week or 10 days later than usual.

Ohio has a heavier than usual infestation of scab, and insects. Harvest of summer apples was in full swing the last week in July. Harvest of fall varieties will begin about September 1. Illinois has a small Jonathan crop. Harvest of that variety commenced about July 30 in the southcentral counties. Picking of Delicious will commence about August 19. The Michigan crop outlook is considerably better than it was immediately after the late-May and early-June freezes. Scab has been well controlled but there is some build-up of mites.

Although hot weather during July slowed growth of Washington apples the crop is in excellent condition. Apples were already tending to show large sizes so the slow-down is considered beneficial. Thinning was lighter than usual this year in an effort to hold down sizes. Hand thinning of the California apple crop was completed early in July. Harvest of the large Gravenstein crop began about mid-July and is now in heavy volume. Weather in the Sebastopol district has been cool and foggy during the past month which means that fruit from the late orchards is showing good color. In the Watsonville district, both Newtowns and Delicious have good crops.

Harvest of Jonathans and other early varieties will begin about August 22.

Idaho apples have suffered hail damage this season. Harvest of early varieties began about August 1, but will not be heavy until about September 12.

PEACHES: Based on conditions as of August 1, a peach crop of 75.5 million bushels is in prospect--21 percent larger than last year and 20 percent above average. A crop of this size would be the largest since 1947. Excluding the California Clingstone crop which is mostly for canning, the rest of the U. S. crop is estimated at 50.5 million bushels, 26 percent larger than last year and 24 percent above average.

The California Clingstone crop is estimated at 25 million bushels, 12 percent more than in 1957 when a "green drop" program was put into effect under the Peach Marketing Order. Harvest of earliest varieties of Clingstones began about mid-July. Picking of mid-summer varieties began around July 23 and will continue in heavy volume until mid-August. All Clingstones developed large sizes. Split pits and other defects have caused heavy cullage. The California Freestone crop is estimated at 12.1 million bushels, 5 percent below last year, but 11 percent above average. Freestones are maturing about one week earlier than last year. Harvest is moving along rapidly.

Production in the 9 Southern States is estimated at 15.4 million bushels, 44 percent greater than last year and 53 percent above average. This will be the largest crop since 1947. All of the States in this area exept North Carolina show an increase over both last year and the 10-year average. Three-fourths of South Carolina's crop was harvested by August 1. Although recent rains damaged some peaches in that State they also resulted in better sizes. The Georgia crop is practically all picked except in north Georgia. Rains during the first two weeks of July caused some damage to the fruit, but as in South Carolina, caused peaches to size well. In North Carolina, Elbertas and other late varieties are not turning out as well as growers had expected. Harvest of the Arkansas crop is well underway. The Louisiana crop will be harvested by mid-August. Sizes tended to be smaller than usual, but quality has been good. Oklahoma started harvest about mid-July. The bulk of the crop is expected to move the first half of August. Texas will be harvesting peaches in the central and eastern parts of the State throughout most of August.

Maryland and Delaware have had ample moisture and the fruit has sized well. Growers have finished harvest of early varieties, and are now picking mid-season varieties. Virginia peaches have developed well. Harvest of Golden Jubilees, Hale Havens, and Red Havens got underway in late July in southern counties. West Virginia is harvesting early varieties at the present time. Sizes are good and there has been little disease and insect damage. Ohio will harvest peaches in the northern part of the State about mid-August, or 3 to 5 days earlier than usual. Peaches have sized well, but frequent rains pose the dangers of disease damage in both Ohio and Indiana. Illinois had to do a heavy thinning job, yet some trees still have too much of a load. Harvest was expected to start about August 4 in the southern part of the State. The Michigan crop of Red Havens started moving during the first week of August.

The New England States have had plenty of moisture and peaches made good growth during July. In New York, some early varieties were being picked about August 1 in the lower Hudson Valley.

Peaches have sized well in all areas. New Jersey is harvesting early varieties. Picking of Golden Jubilees started about August 1. Elbertas will be moving in heavy volume by Labor Day and will continue heavy during the first half of September. Frequent rains during July caused some brown rot development. Pennsylvania peaches have sized well. Despite rainy weather the spray program has been maintained. Picking of Erly-Red-Fre peaches began in the southeast the last week in July. Golden Jubilees are now being harvested in the Adams-Franklin-York area.

Idaho expects harvest to be most active from August 10 to September 5, although picking of early varieties started in late July. The crop made excellent progress during July. Colorado reports lygus bug damage to the fruit with the possibility of heavy cullage. Harvest of Elbertas will start in Mesa County about August 20. Utah peaches have developed well, and some of the early fruit has been harvested. Three weeks of hot July weather in Washington slowed sizing of the peaches. Harvest of Red Havens is practically complete. Oregon peaches developed well during July.

PEARS: The production of all pears is estimated at 28,204,000 bushels, very little change from the July 1 forecast but 11 percent less than 1957 and 5 percent below average. Most of the decline from 1957 was caused by smaller crops in prospect in Oregon and California.

Bartlett pear production in the Pacific Coast States is estimated at 17,151,000 bushels, slightly above July 1 but 19 percent less than 1957 production and 10 percent below average.

In California, Bartletts are estimated to be 27 percent less than in 1957 and 12 percent below average. Rain damage at blooming time resulted in a light set in the Sacramento River district and other early areas while late areas generally have good crops. Harvest of Bartletts began in early July in the early districts and is advancing normally. Fruit has made good size growth. In Oregon, weather during July was favorable for the development of pears and fruit is making good development. Bartlett pear production in Oregon is expected to equal last season and to be 14 percent above average.

Hot weather in Washington slowed the growth of pears during July but production prospects are still favorable. Fruit is generally of good sizes. Bartlett production is expected to be 9 percent above last season but 18 percent below average. Harvest of Bartletts for fresh shipment was started in the Yakima district during the last week of July and is expected to become active in all districts around the middle of August.

Fall and winter pear production in the three Pacific Coast States is forecast at 6,587,000 bushels, 11 percent less than 1957 production and 3 percent below average. California production is estimated to be 1,417,000 bushels, 26 percent less than 1957 and 20 percent below average. The Hardy crop is expected to be near last season's production but Winter Nelis and Comice have light crops. As usual, most of the Hardys are expected to go to canners. Fall and winter pear production is above average in both Oregon and Washington.

Michigan pear production is expected to be more than double last season's crop and 79 percent above average. The New York pear crop is expected to be 30 percent above last season and 17 percent above average.

Favorable prospects in most other States are attributed to good soil moisture and favorable growing weather to date.

GRAPES: Grape production is forecast at 2,696,480 tons for 1958, 4 percent above last year but 8 percent below average. In California and Arizona, the production of European-type grapes is forecast at 2,415,700 tons, 1 percent above 1957 production but 11 percent below average. Prospective California production by kinds, with 1957 comparisons in parentheses is: wine varieties 560,000 (535,000) tons; table varieties 475,000 (474,000) tons and raisin varieties 1,375,000 (1,373,000) tons.

Harvest was completed in the Desert Valleys about July 16 and the crop is reported to have turned out light. Berries failed to size well at maturity and a hot spell caused almost the entire crop to ripen at the same time. Harvest of early varieties of wine grapes is expected to begin in Kern County about the middle of August. Harvest of Thompson seedless for fresh markets is advancing normally in the San Joaquin Valley. The Tokay crop in the Lodi district is expected to be near last season's production and harvest is expected to begin during the last week of this month. Harvest of grapes for raisins is expected to begin in the earliest areas about the last week of August. Bunches are generally large and the size of berries on many varieties is reported to be above average.

Prospects have declined from last month in both New York and Pennsylvania, but production in each of these States is expected to be more than in 1957 and average. The crop is making satisfactory progress in Michigan. In Washington, the grape crop continued to make excellent progress during July. Berry sizes are large, and the grapes are starting to color in earlier districts. Harvest is expected to begin around the end of August about two weeks earlier than last season.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The prospective production of plums in California and Michigan is 67,400 tons, 24 percent below 1957 production and 21 percent below average. The California estimate of 60,000 tons is above the July 1 forecast while in Michigan the estimate is down slightly. Late varieties of California plums are reported to be of good size and quality.

The California dried prune crop is estimated at 130,000 tons (dry basis), 21 percent below last season and 21 percent below average. Prunes have made good growth and sizes are expected to be larger than in other recent seasons.

The production of prunes in Oregon, Washington and Idaho is expected to be 52,000 tons (fresh basis), 28 percent below 1957 production and 44 percent below average.

Prospective production in Idaho, eastern Washington and eastern Oregon is 35,900 tons, about the same as last season but 26 percent below average. Prospective production in western Washington and western Oregon is 16,100 tons, 56 percent below last season's crop and 64 percent below average.

In Idaho, some fruit will show light hail scars but sizes are good. In Oregon, sizes and color are good and in Washington, sizes and quality are genally good.

APRICOTS: Indicated production of apricots in California, Utah, and Washington totals 117,800 tons, 38 percent below last year, and 44 percent below average. Harvest is completed in all areas of California. In Utah, the fruit was generally larger than usual because of light set. In Washington, harvest was finished by the last week in July.

AVOCADOS (Other than Fuertes): California has a large crop of summer avocados as the result of new and top worked acreage coming into bearing, together with a good set of fruit. Fall varieties also have a good crop. Shipments of avocados are expected to continue heavy through August and will then slow down until the new Fuerte crop is ready in November. An extremely light harvest of off-bloom Fuertes is expected this fall.

FIGS: The California fig crop has shown normal development to date. Insects have been kept under control.

OLIVES: The set of California olives is quite variable. Production is expected to be light in most of Southern California but extremely heavy in Tulare County and other San Joaquin Valley counties. Medium to good crops are expected in the Sacramento Valley. Manzanillos have a heavy crop in many orchards.

NECTARINES: Harvest of California nectarines continues. There has been heavy cullage of some varieties because of split pits, cracks, and worm damage.

SWEET CHERRIES: Production of sweet cherries is estimated at 86,560 tons, 7 percent less than last year, and 6 percent below average. In the Eastern States, the 20,000 ton crop is 3 percent larger than last year, but in the Western States the crop of 66,560 tons is 10 percent smaller than the 1957 crop.

The California crop which was all harvested by July 1 is estimated at only slightly more than one-third the tonnage of both last year and average. The Oregon crop is estimated to be 40 percent larger than last year, and in Washington the crop is up approximately 25 percent from 1957. Harvest in Washington was completed the last week in July. Late cherries were rather small. The Utah crop showed good quality. There was little cullage as the result of cracking. The Colorado crop showed good size and quality. Harvest was finished by August 1. Idaho finished harvest about July 10. Most of the Montana cherries had been harvested by August 1.

Michigan sweet cherries were harvested with very little loss. Most of the crop sized satisfactorily even though there was a shortage of moisture. Pennsylvania cherries showed considerable cracking because of rains.

The New York crop was subjected to considerable rain and wind damage but tonnage is turning out larger than had been expected earlier in the season.

SOUR CHERRIES: The sour cherry crop is estimated at 99,360 tons, only two-thirds as large as the 1957 crop, and 20 percent below average. This is the result primarily of light crops in Michigan and Wisconsin. Total production in the Great Lakes States of 87,900 tons is down 35 percent from last year, while production in the Western States, estimated at 11,460 tons, is down only 9 percent.

In New York, the tonnage is turning out larger than expected earlier in the season. The crop ripened slowly this year, and considerable tonnage was still unharvested by August 1. Wind damage was not as great as had been anticipated. With plenty of moisture, cherries in Pennsylvania attained larger size and tended to offset the effects of poor pollination. Harvest of Morello cherries had not been finished by the end of July.

Michigan does not expect to finish harvesting sour cherries in the northwest until about August 23. Many orchards are ripening slowly.

Idaho lost some tonnage when strong winds blew the fruit from the trees just prior to harvest. Harvest started July 1 and ended August 1. Most of Colorado's crop was harvested by August 1. Washington had considerable cullage as the result of wind damage.

PECANS: Production is forecast at 179 million pounds, 27 percent more than in 1957 and 21 percent above average. The prospects on August 1 indicate that production of improved varieties will be almost three times the small 1957 crop. Production of wild or seedling nuts, on the other hand, will be less than in 1957.

Production in the southeastern States is expected to be larger than 1957 while in the States west of the Mississippi prospects are below 1957. In general, all States with the exception of Arkansas and Oklahoma are expected to exceed their 10-year averages. North Carolina reported heavy bloom, but heavy and continued rains adversely affected pollination. In South Carolina, heavy July rainfall caused excessive drop. Georgia had a heavy bloom and favorable conditions for pollination but excessive rains during April, June and July were ideal for disease and insects which caused continuous shedding of nuts and foliage, seriously affecting crop prospects. Generally the outlook is spotty with Stuarts having a pretty fair crop. Alabama has heavy scab damage and shedding is underway. Stuarts have a good set in most instances. Pecan prospects in Mississippi are good in coastal counties but the Delta crop will be short. Louisiana expects larger production than in 1957 for improved varieties but a smaller crop of seedlings. Oklahoma reports that caterpillar worms have partially defoliated many pecan trees. Casebearers have been active in some groves.

Texas had an unusually heavy bloom but poor pollination and insect damage reduced the early season prospects. Trees in the Edwards Plateau set a good crop and measures for insect control were effective. Casebearer and other insects caused considerable damage in south Texas. In New Mexico the crop did not set as well as last year but the condition of the nuts which did set is good.

ALMONDS: Production of almonds in California is estimated at 27,000 tons, 28 percent smaller than last year and 34 percent below average. The crop is exceptionally spotty but nuts have developed well and sizes are expected to be large. Trees are in excellent condition. Recent weather has been favorable for bringing the crop along to a normal harvest date. Light harvest in the southern part of San Joaquin Valley has begun, but harvest is not expected to become general in that area until mid-August. In the Sacramento Valley, harvest will begin near the end of August.

WALNUTS: Production of walnuts in California and Oregon is estimated at 82,700 tons, 24 percent above last year and 13 percent above average. The forecast production of 76,000 tons in California is the second largest on record, having been surpassed only in 1949. The California crop is good in all districts with the nuts sizing well. Although there was hot weather during July no heat damage has been reported. Blight has been kept to a minimum this season by an effective spray program. In Oregon, trees have a heavy set of nuts, and in numerous instances breakage of tree scaffolds is reported.

FILBERTS: The filbert crop in Oregon and Washington is forecast at 7,710 tons, 38 percent less than last year, but 2 percent above average. In Oregon, the Brown Stain disease is present and has caused a heavy drop of nuts in some orchards, although the effect on the total crop may not be great. Sizes are expected to run larger than last year, and harvest will probably get underway a week earlier than last year. Prolonged hot, dry weather in Washington adversely affected filberts grown on nonirrigated land. Some growers report poor sizing.

POTATOES: The production of late summer potatoes is forecast at 35,811,000 hundredweight, 1 percent above the July 1 forecast, 11 percent above 1957 production and 8 percent above average. The late summer crop developed under favorable weather conditions. Sufficient rainfall and cool temperatures in the Eastern and Central States and ample irrigation water in Colorado resulted in improved prospects in these areas over a month ago. In Washington, the hot weather in May did more damage to the set than was first anticipated. Yields on many fields in this State are disappointing because of poor set.

Harvest in all late summer States is well underway. However, in some of the eastern States such as on Long Island, New York and in New Jersey, many growers have delayed harvest waiting for the early summer areas to complete harvest. Harvest in Colorado, Idaho and Washington is progressing rapidly. In Washington, digging is earlier than usual; digging of red varieties has been finished and harvest of long whites is now underway. A few acres of Russets were harvested before August 1.

The production of fall potatoes is indicated at 173,906,000 hundredweight, 11 percent above the 1957 crop and 14 percent above average. Production prospects are above last year and above average in all regions.

Generally the fall acreage was planted earlier than usual in most States. Growing conditions have been generally favorable. The indicated yield of 191.4 hundredweight per acre is 0.3 hundredweight above the record high yield obtained for the 1956 crop, 6.7 hundredweight above the 1957 crop and 24.5 hundredweight above average.

In Maine, potato fields show good stands and growth. Although planted quite early, the crop came into full bloom in late July, a few days later than usual. In Upstate New York, weather conditions have been favorable for the development of potatoes in most upland areas. However, excessive moisture on some muckland resulted in some acreage being drowned out. The Pennsylvania crop is making good development. Because of frequent showers, some fields are quite weedy. Rainfall in Michigan has not been sufficient for maximum development of the crop, although prospects on August 1 were good. In Wisconsin, additional rainfall was needed on August 1 for good growth. In spite of the dry weather, prospects in most fields were good. Heavy rains in early July in the Red River Valley of Minnesota caused some loss of acreage in Clay, Polk, and Marshall Counties. Otherwise, the crop in that State is making good development. The crop in North Dakota looks good. In Nebraska, vines on both irrigated and non-irrigated acreage have made good growth but some washing was caused by heavy rains.

In Idaho, the fall acreage has made excellent progress. While some irrigation facilities are being over taxes, temperatures have not been high enough to cause damage. The crop in the San Luis Valley of Colorado has developed well and irrigation water supplies in the Valley have been adequate, although there has been very little precipitation in the area since early spring. Weather conditions in the Klamath and Tule Lake areas of Oregon and California continued favorable for growth. In central Oregon, weather has been hot with very few showers.

The production of early summer potatoes is placed at 11,042,000 hundredweight, 6 percent above the July 1 forecast and 22 percent above the 1957 crop. The crop in Delaware made good development and yields are turning out considerably above earlier indications. The crop on the Eastern Shore of Virginia sized well and yields were above earlier estimates. Harvest in Delaware is well underway but many growers are delaying digging because of relatively low prices. Harvest in Virginia is pretty well over. In Texas, harvest in the Hereford, Muleshoe and Plainview areas started about the second week of July and was nearly one-half completed by August 1. Supplies will be available in good volume during most of August with some late acreage furnishing supplies in September.

The 1958 production of late spring crop is placed at 26,901,000 hundredweight, 11 percent below 1957. The production of the early spring crop at 3,904,000 hundredweight was 11 percent below 1957 while the production of the 1958 winter crop was 4,780,000 or about 30 percent below 1957. Harvest of the late spring acreage on August 1 was completed in all areas except California. In Kern and Tulare Counties, harvest of the few late acres was expected to be completed by August 10. In Fresno and Madero Counties, harvest is well along. In Southern California, where considerable acreage was planted quite late, about 5,000 acres still remained to be harvested on August 1. Shipments in this area will continue through August.

SWEETPOTATOES: The 1958 sweetpotato production is forecast at 17,807,000 hundredweight, 1 percent below the 1957 crop and 10 percent below average. The indicated production is 2 percent above the July 1 forecast.

Growing conditions continued generally favorable for the growth and development of the crop. Indicated average yield of 63.1 hundredweight per

acre is only slightly below the 1957 yield but 15 percent above average.

In New Jersey, excessive rains have caused some leaching of fertilizer on the sandy soils. A few sweetpotatoes were harvested in late July on the Eastern Shore of Virginia. Digging in this area will not become widespread until mid-August. In North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi harvest is underway. The Louisiana crop appears to be in good condition, although later than usual because of the delays in planting. Only a few acres of the crop in Louisiana were harvested before August 1. Harvest in Texas will get underway about September 1. Harvest is expected to start in the important Merced County area of California in August.

HOPS: The August 1 forecast indicates a crop of 51,918,000 pounds of hops, 29 percent above last year and 5 percent above average. A crop of this size will be the largest since 1952. Washington production is expected to be the largest of record. The indicated yield is below average but is more than offset by a sharp increase in acreage. Hot weather during July apparently did no great harm to hops. Mildew has not been much of a problem, but red spider activity has been earlier and greater than usual. Growth of "baby" yards has been exceptionally good. Harvest of the earliest yards was expected to start August 11, but general picking is not expected to get underway until August 18-20. In eastern Oregon, the crop appears to have suffered little damage from the late June storm. In the southern part of the State, some mildew is present. Disease in the rest of the State has been of minor importance. Most growers will start harvest about August 11. The Calirornia crop is developing well under favorable growing conditions. Red spider and mildew damage have been light this season. Harvest should be underway during the second week in August. Idaho prospects declined slightly during the past month--principally the early varieties which had bloomed prematurely. Late varieties show good prospects.

SUGAR BEETS: Based on conditions on August 1, a sugar beet crop of 14,631,000 tons is indicated for harvest this year. This is about 1 percent above the forecast a month ago, but 6 percent below last year's record production of 15,479,000 tons. The indicated yield of 16.5 tons, is 1.2 tons above the 1947-56 average, but 1.2 tons below last year's record of 17.7 tons per acre.

Growing conditions were favorable during July in all but a few States. In the eastern area, excessive rainfall in Ohio sharply lowered yield prospects on a considerable acreage in the west central part of the State. In Montana, hail occurring in the Billings-Hardin area in July lowered yield prospects there. Further hail and flooding in July accompanied by too cool weather reduced earlier prospects for a record yield in Wyoming. In Utah, the conditon of beets on August 1 was reported at the lowest level for the date since 1944. White fly infestation has been unusually heavy this year.

Prospects in Oregon remain excellent, but the indicated yield is down from July 1 when a record was in prospect. In both South Dakota and Nebraska, favorable July weather improved prospects and the Nebraska acreage made an excellent recovery from the severe beating from hail that occurred in May and June. The prospective yield for Colorado remains the same as a month ago. Some curly top has been reported in the western area where acreage is relatively small. Limited hail damage was reported in northern areas.

In California, yield prospects are slightly better than indicated a month ago, but relatively poor in relation to recent years. Replanting and abandonment were above normal and the spring-planted acreage has been plagued by damping-off, cutworms and army worms. Harvesting of one of the better sugar beet crops for the Imperial Valley was completed by August 1 where yields averaged about 22 tons per acre.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED: The estimated production of sugarcane for sugar and seed at 7,332,000 tons is unchanged from a month ago. Conditions in Florida continued favorable for another high yield this year. In Louisiana, the crop is still late due to the unusually cold spring, but warm weather and rains in July brought the crop along nicely and the cane is now making rapid growth.

PASTURES: Pasture conditions were the most favorable for August 1 since 1915 with grass feed reported as good to excellent in most areas of the country. Responding to optimum growing conditions in most areas during July, pastures on August 1 improved over the very favorable July 1 condition in all regions except the West. Pasture condition on August 1 averaged 89 percent of normal, 7 points above a year earlier and 12 points above the 10-year average for the date. The current condition was 1 point above July 1 compared with the usual 5 percentage points drop in pasture conditions in this period. By regions, pasture feed conditions on August 1 were from 5 to 18 percentage points above average.

Pastures were uniformly good to excellent in the eastern part of the United States from the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers to the Atlantic. In Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, West Virginia, Georgia, Kentucky, Alabama and Arkansas pasture conditions were higher than at any time since 1920. For the South Atlantic region, as a whole, pasture conditions averaged 94 percent of normal, equalling the record high for the date set in 1922.

In the Upper Great Lakes States, pasture feed was less favorable on August 1. Michigan pastures showed slight improvement during July but continued very poor, with the August 1 condition 10 percentage points below average. Pasture feed deteriorated during July in Wisconsin, particularly in the southern two-thirds of the State, resulting in the poorest August 1 condition since 1948. Minnesota pastures, while below average for August 1, were providing plenty of feed. Early August rains should improve grass feed over much of this State.

In the Great Plains and Western Corn Belt areas, most States reported one of the most favorable August 1 pasture conditions. Cold and rainy weather in July greatly improved North Dakota pasture feed except in the northwestern section where drought conditions continue. Pastures were poor in southeastern South Dakota, but grass feed was plentiful in other parts of the State. In Texas, range and pastures were providing good feed over the entire State. Early August rains in the Panhandle area should further improve grass feed for livestock.

In the West, August 1 pasture conditions dropped 4 points below a month earlier - the only region to show a decline from July 1 to August 1. In northeastern Montana, pastures continued to provide little feed; however, cool weather and above average rainfall benefited pastures in other areas of the State. High temperatures and lack of moisture dried

up pasture feed in much of Utah and western Colorado. However, other areas in Colorado continued to provide good grass feed. Pastures deteriorated during July in the Pacific Northwest with Washington pastures hardest hit and showing a 23-point drop in condition from July 1 to August 1. In California and other Southwestern States, pasture conditions continued well above average.

MILK PRODUCTION: Production of milk on farms during July is estimated at 11,469 million pounds, and for the third consecutive month dropped below that of the corresponding month in 1957. Total output was 1 percent less than in July last year but 1 percent more than the 1947-56 average for the month. Production declined seasonally at about the same rate as in 1957 but slightly faster than usual from June to July. Milk production totaled 78.4 billion pounds in the first 7 months of 1958, compared with 78.6 billion pounds in the same period last year. Relative to population, July production was enough to provide 2.13 pounds of milk per person per day, or 2 percent less than July last year and 10 percent less than average for the month.

Among the 35 States making monthly milk production estimates, July output was at a record high in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and North Carolina. Conversely, production in July was average or below in 22 States and reached record lows for the month in Alabama, North Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, Montana, Wyoming, Colorado, and Oregon. In July, milk cows in

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, SELECTED STATES, JULY 1958 1/
(in millions of pounds)

State	July average 1947-56	July 1957	June 1958	July 1958	State	July average 1947-56	July 1957	June 1958	July 1958
N. Y.	804	827	1,011	850	Ga.	104	104	101	100
N. J.	93	91	97	90	Ky.	258	273	269	267
Pa.	509	551	609	558	Tenn.	241	252	242	248
Ohio	518	502	535	505	Ala.	121	108	99	100
Ind.	368	362	348	337	Miss.	145	151	142	139
Ill.	488	485	486	462	Ark.	130	120	109	108
Mich.	509	496	536	504	Okla.	182	142	151	146
Wis.	1,487	1,549	1,820	1,551	Texas	296	261	248	254
Minn.	755	799	987	810	Mont.	59	52	54	51
Iowa	606	610	657	611	Idaho	131	144	157	147
Mo.	415	406	386	374	Wyo.	24	20	21	20
N. Dak.	210	199	214	193	Colo.	88	84	80	79
S. Dak.	155	157	172	161	Utah	64	67	69	65
Nebr.	234	222	236	216	Wash.	170	173	182	170
Kans.	229	189	191	176	Oreg.	127	116	119	114
Va.	189	194	199	199	Calif.	586	698	666	686
W. Va.	83	76	80	78	Other States	815	901	892	884
N. C.	151	160	159	163					
S. C.	53	56	54	53	U. S.	11,397	11,597	12,378	11,469

1/ Monthly data for other States not yet available.

Wisconsin produced 1,551 million pounds of milk, followed by New York with 850 million; Minnesota, 810 million; California, 686 million; and Iowa, 611 million pounds.

Crop respondents reported that milk cows in their herds produced an average of 20.38 pounds of milk per cow on August 1. This was a new high for that date, exceeding the previous record set a year earlier by 4 percent and the 10-year August 1 average by 14 percent. Output per cow reached new highs for August 1 in all regions. Increases from the previous year ranged from 1 percent in both the South Atlantic region and the West to 7 percent in the South Central. The North Atlantic and the North Central regions showed gains of around 4 percent. Seasonally, milk production per cow declined 10 percent from July 1 to August 1 for the entire country, about the usual change between these dates. Production declined seasonally more rapidly than usual in the West North Central States and the West, but slower in the remainder of the country.

The proportion of cows milked averaged 74.2 percent on August 1, only slightly higher than the percentage reported by crop respondents on the same date last year and the average for August 1. The proportion of cows milked on August 1 showed little change from a year earlier in all areas except the South, where some increase occurred. The percentage of cows milked was above average for August 1 in the South and West, but below average in the Northeast and North Central sections of the country.

GRAIN FED TO MILK COWS: Crop reporters fed an average of 5.18 pounds of grain and concentrates per cow in their milking herds on August 1, exceeding last year's previous record high for the date by 4 percent. The August 1 rate of feeding was almost one-third higher than the 1947-56 average for the date. The current rate was down 7 percent from June 1, only slightly less than the usual 8 percent decrease in feeding rates in this period.

Crop reporters were feeding more grain per cow than on August 1 a year earlier in the South Central, up 5 percent; the East, up 8 percent and West North Central, up 12 percent. In the West, the grain feeding rate equaled last August 1, but in the North and South Atlantic regions it showed decreases of 2 and 8 percent, respectively. Regionally, the rates of feeding ranged from 4.1 pounds per cow in the South Central to 6.3 pounds in the North Atlantic. These compared with 4.7 pounds in both the West North Central and South Atlantic areas, 5.6 pounds in the East North Central and 5.8 pounds in the West, the only region where the August 1 rate exceeded June 1. The averages for the East and West North Central and South Central regions were new record highs for August 1. Of the crop respondents reporting on the grain fed to milk cows question, 24.9 percent were not feeding grain and concentrates on August 1 as compared with 26.1 percent a year earlier and the average for the month of 29.2 percent.

On July 15, the value of grain and concentrates farmers fed to their milk cows averaged $2.90 per hundredweight--4 percent below mid-July 1957, and the lowest for the date since 1945. In milk-selling areas, the value of grain and concentrates fed to milk cows in mid-July was $2.95 per hundredweight and in cream-selling areas, $2.44. The milk-feed price ratio equaled last July but otherwise was the most favorable for the date since 1945. The July 15, 1958 butterfat-feed price ratio was 6 percent above July 15, 1957 and was the highest July ratio since 1945.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION: Farm flocks laid 4,875 million eggs during July--3 percent more than in July 1957. Egg production during July was above last year in all regions except the South Central. Increases were 6 percent in the East North Central, 4 percent in the West, 3 percent in the South Atlantic and 2 percent in the North Atlantic and West North Central States. Egg production was 1 percent below last year in the South Central States. Total egg production on farms January through July, 1958 was 2 percent below the same period last year.

The rate of egg production per layer during July was 17.5 eggs, a record high for the month, compared with 17.1 eggs in July 1957. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions. Increases were 3 percent in the West North Central and South Central, 2 percent in the North and South Atlantic and 1 percent in the East North Central and the West. The rate of lay per layer on hand during the first 7 months of this year was 123.0 eggs, compared with 122.5 last year.

Laying flocks averaged 278,454,000 layers during July, compared with 277,270,000 in July last year. Compared with last year, the number of layers was up 5 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West and 1 percent in the South Atlantic States. Decreases were 4 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the West North Central States. Number of layers was about the same as last year in the North Atlantic States.

The number of layers on August 1, 1958 totaled 279,202,000--1 percent more than August 1 last year. Compared with last year, increases were 5 percent in the East North Central, 3 percent in the West and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. Decreases were 3 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the West North Central States. The number of layers on August 1 was about the same as last year in the North Atlantic States.

The rate of lay on August 1, 1958 was 54.9 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 53.3 eggs on August 1, 1957. The rate of lay was above last year in all regions except the South Atlantic where it was the same as last year. Increases were 5 percent in the West North Central, 4 percent in the South Central, 3 percent in the North Atlantic, 2 percent in the East North Central and 1 percent in the West.

Pullets not of laying age on August 1 were estimated at about 181 million, 9 percent above August 1, 1957. Increases were 13 percent in the South Atlantic, 12 percent in the South Central, 10 percent in the North Central, 7 percent in the West and 5 percent in the North Atlantic States. The January-June hatch of egg type chicks was 12 percent above a year earlier, with a later than usual hatch, and the preliminary estimate of chickens raised on farms in 1958 is 10 percent above 1957.

Potential layers (hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age) on farms August 1 totaled about 461 million--4 percent above a year earlier. Increases were 7 percent in the East North Central, 6 percent in the South Atlantic, 4 percent in the West North Central and West, 2 percent in the South Central and 1 percent in the North Atlantic States. On August 1, about 39 percent of the potential layers were not of laying age, compared with 37 percent a year earlier.

HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE, PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE, POTENTIAL LAYERS AND EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS, AUGUST 1

Year	North Atlantic	E. North Central	W. North Central	South Atlantic	South Central	Western	UNITED STATES
	HENS AND PULLETS OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1						
	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.	Thou.
1947-56 (Av.)	47,600	52,883	73,354	27,404	46,466	30,367	278,075
1957	50,188	52,141	71,106	29,369	40,447	34,116	277,367
1958	49,964	54,728	70,437	29,856	39,151	35,066	279,202
	PULLETS NOT OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS, AUGUST 1						
1947-56 (Av.)	37,728	54,442	79,488	21,987	35,178	18,997	247,821
1957	24,699	35,343	57,554	15,835	20,185	12,251	165,867
1958	25,838	38,961	63,050	17,854	22,665	13,096	181,464
	POTENTIAL LAYERS ON FARMS AUGUST 1 1/						
1947-56 (Av.)	85,329	107,326	152,842	49,391	81,644	49,364	525,895
1957	74,887	87,484	128,660	45,204	60,632	46,367	443,234
1958	75,802	93,689	133,487	47,710	61,816	48,162	460,666
	EGGS LAID PER 100 LAYERS ON FARMS AUGUST 1						
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
1947-56 (Av.)	50.9	49.2	49.7	44.1	41.1	53.0	48.2
1957	54.4	54.0	53.3	51.8	46.4	60.4	53.3
1958	56.0	55.0	55.9	51.8	48.4	60.8	54.9

1/ Hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not of laying age.

Prices received by producers for eggs in mid-July averaged 35.9 cents per dozen--up 2 cents a dozen from a month earlier and up 3.9 cents a dozen from July 1957. Prices for shell eggs were irregular at leading markets during the first three weeks of July. A definite upturn in prices occurred during the last week of the month. Prices at the end of the month ranged from one to 7 cents a dozen above the week ended July 23. Buying interest was active in all areas and centered mainly around the better quality offerings.

Producers received an average of 18.7 cents a pound live weight for chickens (farm chickens and commercial broilers) in mid-July--down 1.6 cents a pound from a month earlier and 1.5 cents a pound less than a year earlier. Farm chickens averaged 14.9 cents per pound and commercial broilers 19.4 cents, compared with 13.2 and 21.4 cents, respectively, in July 1957. The supply of broilers and fryers was heavy during July and prices in producing areas worked irregularly lower during the month. These lower costs were an inducement for retailers to feature chickens and week long sales were in progress throughout the country during the month. Consumer acceptance was good.

Consumer demand for fowl during July was light and prices declined from the levels of a month earlier as supplies increased seasonally.

Turkey prices in mid-July averaged 24.6 cents per pound live weight, compared with 25.6 cents a month earlier and 21.8 cents in July 1957. Movement of turkeys off farms continued light.

The average cost of the farm poultry ration in mid-July was $3.50 per 100 pounds, compared with $3.48 in July and $3.47 in July 1957. Average cost of broiler growing mash on July 15 was $5.08 per 100 pounds, compared with $5.01 a month earlier and $4.87 in July 1957. Cost of turkey growing mash was $4.99, compared with $4.94 on June 15 and $4.83 on July 15 last year. The egg feed, farm-chicken feed and turkey feed price relationships were all more favorable than a year earlier. The broiler-feed ratio was less favorable to producer than last year.

CORN ALL

State	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	35.1	40.0	33.0	453	440	363
N.H.	44.2	46.0	43.0	524	460	430
Vt.	47.5	50.0	47.0	2,849	2,950	2,773
Mass.	49.0	50.0	50.0	1,596	1,500	1,450
R.I.	42.6	42.0	44.0	294	252	264
Conn.	46.6	47.0	48.0	1,830	1,880	1,920
N.Y.	44.5	51.0	47.0	29,751	35,139	31,396
N.J.	48.9	29.0	62.0	9,180	4,756	9,672
Pa.	47.6	43.0	57.0	63,182	53,449	72,276
Ohio	54.2	54.0	53.0	194,063	180,522	180,730
Ind.	52.6	59.0	59.0	245,396	262,550	262,550
Ill.	54.7	64.0	64.0	490,690	529,664	550,848
Mich.	43.5	49.5	47.0	76,982	91,278	88,407
Wis.	52.0	58.5	53.0	134,818	157,072	143,736
Minn.	46.4	56.5	50.0	254,600	327,192	286,050
Iowa	50.2	60.5	60.0	534,465	615,164	616,200
Mo.	36.9	44.0	44.0	150,218	151,052	140,492
N.Dak.	21.1	26.0	20.0	25,781	34,528	27,100
S.Dak.	26.6	33.0	31.0	103,109	129,855	119,536
Nebr.	28.5	45.0	45.0	196,461	222,300	246,735
Kans.	24.2	29.0	33.0	55,066	44,283	52,404
Del.	43.7	30.0	65.0	6,767	4,320	8,255
Md.	45.8	33.5	60.0	22,036	15,176	28,260
Va.	39.0	26.5	49.0	37,064	21,120	39,053
W.Va.	41.8	42.0	53.0	9,355	6,216	8,215
N.C.	30.8	32.5	43.0	66,382	60,125	78,776
S.C.	19.5	26.0	29.0	24,460	23,816	25,781
Ga.	17.3	26.0	30.0	51,319	71,188	81,330
Fla.	15.8	24.0	26.0	9,442	13,368	14,924
Ky.	36.6	41.0	42.0	77,355	64,739	64,974
Tenn.	29.0	31.0	35.0	57,660	45,229	52,080
Ala.	19.8	26.0	28.0	48,110	57,772	58,492
Miss.	21.3	25.0	30.0	39,604	37,575	43,290
Ark.	20.8	27.0	29.5	20,299	13,932	13,865
La.	20.4	23.0	30.0	14,503	13,524	17,460
Okla.	18.4	21.0	34.0	14,499	4,914	10,336
Texas	18.3	23.5	27.0	41,525	40,020	46,440
Mont.	16.4	21.0	14.0	2,804	3,843	2,408
Idaho	56.4	68.0	70.0	2,133	4,080	3,990
Wyo.	19.7	27.0	26.0	1,117	1,755	1,586
Colo.	29.1	51.5	52.0	14,062	25,029	23,244
N.Mex.	17.0	28.5	27.5	1,117	1,482	1,292
Ariz.	17.0	37.5	31.0	639	1,500	1,116
Utah	44.8	56.0	55.0	1,584	2,688	2,695
Nev.	37.6	54.0	45.0	109	216	180
Wash.	62.5	81.0	81.0	1,655	3,564	4,455
Oreg.	48.2	70.0	72.0	1,420	2,520	3,384
Calif.	46.8	65.0	67.0	5,978	16,835	15,946
U.S.	38.8	46.8	47.6	3,144,304	3,402,832	3,487,159

WINTER WHEAT

State	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Preliminary 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Preliminary 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	28.4	33.0	33.0	11,039	8,085	8,745
N. J.	25.7	29.5	33.0	1,818	1,475	1,716
Pa.	23.8	26.0	29.5	18,992	14,248	16,815
Ohio	24.7	22.0	29.0	49,949	32,890	44,225
Ind.	24.6	25.5	31.5	36,177	32,360	39,974
Ill.	25.6	21.0	31.0	43,370	37,149	54,281
Mich.	27.2	29.0	38.0	33,041	28,739	40,280
Wis.	24.6	25.5	29.0	726	612	841
Minn.	20.2	22.5	30.0	1,226	742	900
Iowa	20.8	27.0	34.0	3,654	3,456	4,760
Mo.	23.1	23.0	27.5	34,202	37,789	40,672
S. Dak.	15.2	28.5	32.0	4,990	10,488	15,552
Nebr.	20.1	27.0	33.0	76,452	78,597	114,312
Kans.	15.7	19.0	27.0	187,948	100,111	284,526
Del.	21.4	22.0	28.0	1,038	638	840
Md.	21.6	21.5	27.0	5,415	3,397	4,482
Va.	21.4	19.0	26.0	7,512	4,731	6,214
W. Va.	20.8	21.0	26.0	1,210	609	780
N. C.	19.5	19.0	23.0	7,451	6,650	7,314
S. C.	17.4	18.0	21.5	3,001	3,510	3,053
Ga.	16.4	16.5	23.0	2,174	1,848	1,840
Ky.	19.4	19.5	23.5	4,883	4,076	4,230
Tenn.	16.9	17.0	20.0	4,172	3,485	2,460
Ala.	18.9	18.0	23.0	493	2,340	2,185
Miss.	23.0	23.0	21.0	414	3,726	2,478
Ark.	18.8	20.0	22.0	1,005	3,260	2,574
La.	1/21.0	16.0	18.0	1/537	1,344	936
Okla.	13.1	12.5	26.0	71,001	43,025	113,646
Texas	11.0	14.5	23.0	43,687	33,669	77,441
Mont.	21.0	25.0	26.0	31,786	46,200	61,490
Idaho	24.9	32.0	31.0	19,699	19,904	20,646
Wyo.	17.9	22.0	26.0	4,670	5,456	7,020
Colo.	15.6	24.5	25.0	37,514	32,732	69,150
N. Mex.	7.6	16.5	20.0	2,353	1,732	4,080
Ariz.	26.0	34.0	32.0	735	2,142	3,936
Utah	16.8	19.0	15.0	5,200	3,895	3,135
Nev.	27.0	34.0	33.0	112	136	165
Wash.	28.4	37.0	38.0	57,996	62,271	70,338
Oreg.	27.3	37.0	35.0	21,607	23,458	25,060
Calif.	19.2	22.0	21.5	10,787	6,226	7,676
U. S.	18.9	22.4	28.1	849,604	707,201	1,170,768

1/ Short-time average.

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	24.3	25.5	26.5	1,332	765	874
Minn.	17.4	22.5	27.0	14,795	12,600	19,953
Iowa	18.9	24.0	27.0	281	288	324
N. Dak.	13.0	19.0	20.0	91,980	91,504	109,800
S. Dak.	10.4	18.5	19.0	28,959	27,602	33,725
Nebr.	12.8	16.0	19.0	750	224	171
Mont.	15.6	16.0	16.0	54,245	28,960	31,280
Idaho	32.8	43.0	39.0	20,225	22,446	23,205
Wyo.	16.7	23.0	19.0	1,327	920	646
Colo.	18.6	25.5	20.0	1,751	1,122	1,000
N. Mex.	14.4	13.5	14.5	264	230	290
Utah	32.5	36.0	29.0	2,803	2,664	2,320
Nev.	29.4	36.0	35.0	355	504	560
Wash.	23.2	33.0	26.0	12,248	7,062	4,056
Oreg.	25.6	30.0	30.0	5,249	3,330	3,000
U. S.	14.9	20.5	20.9	236,707	200,221	231,204

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Minn.	13.6	23.0	24.0	666	2,438	408
N. Dak.	11.8	18.0	19.5	24,387	26,640	16,166
S. Dak.	10.2	16.5	18.5	2,454	1,947	1,295
Mont.	1/17.7	15.0	17.0	1/7,991	8,655	884
U. S.	11.9	17.4	19.4	29,904	39,680	18,753

1/ Short-time average. Included with "other spring" wheat prior to 1954.

OATS

State	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	40.2	52.0	47.0	3,270	4,316	3,243
N.H.	35.9	41.0	39.0	96	41	39
Vt.	34.0	44.0	38.0	704	572	418
Mass.	36.7	38.0	40.0	119	76	80
Conn.	33.0	30.0	35.0	75	30	35
N.Y.	38.4	53.0	54.0	26,081	35,404	33,210
N.J.	36.0	31.0	39.0	1,292	992	1,014
Pa.	36.5	39.0	45.0	27,353	30,264	33,165
Ohio	40.2	38.0	52.0	45,067	42,256	56,108
Ind.	39.2	34.0	50.0	49,645	36,108	49,400
Ill.	42.0	39.0	52.0	142,574	107,289	135,876
Mich.	36.6	39.5	46.0	47,219	40,882	48,070
Wis.	45.2	52.5	51.0	129,369	140,070	134,691
Minn.	37.9	42.0	48.0	185,805	167,832	184,128
Iowa	36.3	41.5	44.0	213,763	217,252	211,904
Mo.	27.8	31.0	32.0	36,756	34,348	24,096
N.Dak.	26.8	32.0	36.0	51,855	58,688	68,004
S.Dak.	27.4	35.0	36.0	90,895	110,565	112,572
Nebr.	23.0	33.5	34.0	51,780	51,791	49,402
Kans.	23.3	30.5	26.0	24,280	34,190	15,158
Del.	34.4	32.0	42.0	261	256	252
Md.	35.6	36.5	39.0	1,934	2,300	2,106
Va.	33.8	30.0	39.0	4,286	3,990	4,407
W.Va.	32.4	36.0	39.0	1,366	1,224	1,131
N.C.	32.6	30.5	32.0	12,132	13,969	12,608
S.C.	28.6	29.5	31.0	14,208	16,254	13,671
Ga.	27.8	28.0	33.0	11,684	11,032	10,395
Fla.	21.6	22.0	27.0	582	616	810
Ky.	27.4	26.5	32.0	2,057	1,431	1,376
Tenn.	28.4	25.5	30.0	5,804	5,253	4,200
Ala.	27.5	25.0	31.0	3,584	3,000	2,976
Miss.	32.8	37.0	33.0	8,221	12,617	4,158
Ark.	32.8	29.0	29.0	9,015	11,542	7,511
La.	28.8	27.0	23.0	2,362	2,565	1,518
Okla.	19.5	20.0	30.0	12,690	14,620	21,480
Texas	20.9	21.5	32.0	23,852	35,260	43,552
Mont.	33.4	34.0	34.0	9,054	9,486	8,636
Idaho	44.2	47.5	47.0	8,327	8,218	8,930
Wyo.	30.2	36.0	32.0	4,001	4,320	3,712
Colo.	30.6	35.5	31.0	5,016	6,070	4,402
N.Mex.	22.4	27.0	35.0	535	513	595
Ariz.	44.9	60.0	55.0	479	600	495
Utah	45.8	52.0	44.0	1,886	2,028	1,584
Nev.	41.3	46.0	44.0	251	230	220
Wash.	46.8	51.0	42.0	7,294	9,639	6,888
Oreg.	31.6	36.0	33.0	9,572	10,779	10,659
Calif.	30.4	34.0	32.0	5,506	7,582	6,272
U. S.	34.3	37.4	42.1	1,293,976	1,308,360	1,345,157

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	16.0	18.0	16.0	97	108	80
N. J.	19.4	14.0	24.0	518	616	1,032
Pa.	17.6	13.0	19.0	398	221	304
Ohio	22.0	23.0	23.0	23,290	32,683	33,741
Ind.	22.3	24.5	24.0	38,865	52,994	54,960
Ill.	23.4	25.5	27.0	90,978	126,837	139,995
Mich.	20.0	22.0	23.0	2,278	5,192	6,325
Wis.	14.3	17.0	15.0	693	1,717	1,785
Minn.	18.4	21.5	19.0	26,839	54,804	58,444
Iowa	21.7	26.0	26.0	39,630	72,592	78,988
Mo.	18.0	21.5	19.0	25,211	35,196	37,525
N. Dak.	12.8	18.5	15.0	627	3,404	3,975
S. Dak.	14.4	16.5	15.5	1,462	3,069	3,922
Nebr.	19.4	27.0	28.0	1,582	3,699	5,432
Kans.	11.4	11.5	17.0	4,043	2,461	5,593
Del.	16.4	17.5	22.0	1,345	2,572	3,564
Md.	17.6	18.5	22.0	1,870	3,496	4,136
Va.	17.4	20.0	22.0	2,997	4,960	5,918
N. C.	16.4	21.0	22.0	4,894	8,736	9,064
S. C.	11.3	15.5	17.0	1,266	5,100	6,035
Ga.	10.6	14.0	14.0	410	1,400	1,540
Fla.	1/18.9	23.0	21.0	1/347	1,035	966
Ky.	17.7	20.5	21.0	2,194	2,665	2,940
Tenn.	17.7	22.5	22.0	3,322	4,208	5,126
Ala.	19.1	20.0	20.0	1,488	2,440	2,560
Miss.	15.7	19.0	20.0	6,016	11,685	14,760
Ark.	16.9	23.5	23.0	12,253	32,500	42,895
La.	16.6	21.0	22.0	975	2,499	2,640
Okla.	10.7	17.0	17.0	410	510	714
Texas	1/16.2	26.0	32.0	52	442	928
U. S.	20.3	23.1	22.9	296,294	479,841	535,887

1/ Short-time average.

BARLEY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Maine	29.7	34.0	34.0	93	34	34
N.Y.	31.4	39.0	42.0	2,241	1,911	1,680
N.J.	36.4	40.5	42.0	700	1,012	1,260
Pa.	36.8	38.0	41.0	6,484	8,284	9,758
Ohio	31.4	31.0	37.0	1,594	3,472	4,070
Ind.	28.5	28.5	31.0	1,171	3,078	2,387
Ill.	31.4	23.0	29.0	1,924	3,450	3,625
Mich.	31.3	33.5	41.0	3,236	2,848	3,444
Wis.	36.3	35.0	37.5	5,144	1,820	1,688
Minn.	26.2	25.0	34.0	29,892	20,475	27,302
Iowa	27.2	31.0	35.0	748	868	700
Mo.	25.1	22.0	26.0	4,984	7,898	8,216
N.Dak.	21.4	21.5	26.0	54,230	75,207	99,138
S.Dak.	18.2	23.0	26.0	16,125	12,167	13,338
Nebr.	18.6	31.0	27.5	5,141	7,409	7,700
Kans.	17.4	22.0	27.0	5,872	15,136	19,494
Del.	31.3	34.0	35.0	381	544	595
Md.	34.4	36.0	36.0	2,749	3,096	3,132
Va.	33.7	31.0	36.0	3,225	3,658	4,536
W.Va.	32.6	32.0	36.0	403	352	432
N.C.	30.0	28.0	31.5	1,375	1,876	2,048
S.C.	24.4	26.0	29.0	522	1,196	1,160
Ga.	23.5	26.0	29.0	170	338	348
Ky.	26.2	24.5	29.0	2,073	2,646	2,668
Tenn.	19.8	19.5	23.0	1,536	1,677	1,380
Miss.	1/ 26.1	25.0	20.0	201	450	60
Ark.	22.4	19.5	19.0	344	1,072	418
Okla.	15.8	18.5	30.0	1,764	6,938	14,640
Texas	15.7	21.0	23.0	1,892	5,481	8,694
Mont.	26.8	26.5	27.0	22,157	45,606	43,686
Idaho	33.8	35.0	33.0	13,861	20,195	16,368
Wyo.	28.9	37.0	34.0	3,714	4,144	3,604
Colo.	24.8	30.5	26.0	11,347	18,208	14,118
N.Mex.	26.4	32.0	36.0	595	672	1,080
Ariz.	52.6	59.0	56.0	7,990	10,620	9,072
Utah	43.6	45.0	40.0	6,170	8,550	7,080
Nev.	35.8	41.0	38.0	711	738	684
Wash.	33.8	41.0	33.0	9,333	32,021	23,199
Oreg.	34.8	35.5	36.0	13,345	21,868	20,844
Calif.	34.4	40.0	36.5	57,305	78,680	68,912
U. S.	27.2	29.0	30.3	302,770	435,695	452,592

1/ Short-time average.

State	RYE Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	RYE Yield per acre: 1957	RYE Yield per acre: Prelim-inary 1958	RYE Production: Average 1947-56	RYE Production: 1957	RYE Production: Prelim-inary 1958	SORGHUM GRAIN Production: Average 1947-56	SORGHUM GRAIN Production: 1957	SORGHUM GRAIN Production: Indicated 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N. Y.	19.5	23.0	24.0	277	368	288	---	---	---
N. J.	19.2	21.0	24.0	225	273	360	---	---	---
Pa.	17.8	23.0	25.0	287	552	650	---	---	---
Ohio	18.0	17.5	21.0	474	525	756	---	---	---
Ind.	15.4	15.0	19.5	1,092	1,125	1,326	59	1,080	1,240
Ill.	15.2	15.0	18.0	968	1,215	1,260	24	990	1,034
Mich.	15.0	18.0	19.0	842	864	912	---	---	---
Wis.	12.4	12.0	13.5	841	360	364	---	---	---
Minn.	14.8	15.0	18.5	2,210	1,080	1,147	---	---	---
Iowa	15.1	18.0	20.0	177	360	280	375	13,860	11,925
Mo.	13.0	15.0	18.0	596	900	990	1,376	25,960	27,520
N. Dak.	13.6	17.5	18.0	3,957	4,235	6,534	---	---	---
S. Dak.	12.6	21.0	23.0	4,027	3,927	5,037	645	6,844	4,836
Nebr.	9.3	15.0	18.5	1,825	2,490	3,682	5,301	77,337	63,440
Kans.	10.5	16.0	18.5	524	2,272	3,145	33,169	129,129	73,605
Del.	15.6	15.5	20.0	241	202	340	---	---	---
Md.	16.6	19.0	21.0	258	342	462	---	---	---
Va.	15.6	15.5	19.0	317	294	418	1/297	308	476
N. C.	13.4	13.5	15.0	284	270	225	1,160	2,600	3,472
S. C.	11.1	12.0	13.5	116	156	135	124	285	320
Ga.	9.7	10.5	12.5	69	136	150	1/516	840	735
Ky.	14.3	14.5	18.0	409	246	270	1/188	1,480	2,000
Tenn.	11.0	10.0	12.5	264	150	150	1/338	2,052	1,160
Ala.	---	---	---	---	---	---	538	774	864
Miss.	---	---	---	---	---	---	1/127	1,290	2,050
Ark.	---	---	---	---	---	---	559	4,187	2,928
La.	---	---	---	---	---	---	79	175	300
Okla.	7.3	8.5	13.0	525	1,003	1,729	9,740	15,213	9,584
Texas	7.8	9.5	15.0	240	180	270	96,256	238,095	253,855
Mont.	12.0	15.0	14.0	176	225	280	---	---	---
Idaho.	15.0	15.5	16.0	65	62	48	---	---	---
Wyo.	10.2	14.0	15.0	66	126	135	---	---	---
Colo.	7.8	13.0	13.0	246	442	494	3,050	12,711	5,760
N. Mex.	10.4	12.0	16.0	52	72	176	4,341	8,487	7,965
Ariz.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,260	5,772	5,616
Utah	9.6	9.0	7.0	50	54	42	---	---	---
Wash.	11.5	16.0	18.0	256	1,472	1,440	---	---	---
Oreg.	13.2	17.5	18.0	280	420	468	---	---	---
Calif.	11.4	13.0	13.0	98	130	130	5,292	12,508	15,447
U. S.	12.8	15.9	18.3	22,359	26,528	34,093	165,998	561,977	406,132

1/ Short-time average.

BROOMCORN

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1947-56	Acreage Harvested 1957	Acreage For harvest 1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Tons	Tons	Tons
Ill.	4.2	2.7	1.6	630	590	600	1,280	800	500
Kans.	7.6	7.0	3.8	240	320	275	930	1,100	500
Okla.	78	82	71.0	290	325	380	11,400	13,300	13,500
Texas	49	61	32.0	278	325	400	6,910	9,900	6,400
Colo.	70	80	32.0	208	280	200	7,380	11,200	3,200
N.Mex.	44	50	49.0	220	260	365	4,940	6,500	8,900
U.S.	253	282.7	189.4	258	303	349	32,840	42,800	33,000

RICE

State	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/	1,000 bags 1/
Mo.	2/ 2,591	3,300	3,000	2/ 89	129	126
Miss.	2/ 2,631	3,200	2,900	2/ 994	992	1,160
Ark.	2,403	3,325	3,300	10,616	11,039	11,121
La.	2,107	2,650	2,900	12,270	10,600	11,948
Texas	2,462	3,200	3,300	12,863	11,104	12,540
Calif.	3,251	4,100	4,300	10,361	9,266	11,094
U. S.	2,465	3,219	3,353	46,975	43,130	47,989

1/ Bags of 100 pounds. 2/ Short-time average.

FLAXSEED

State	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	Yield per acre 1957	Yield per acre Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	Production 1957	Production Indicated 1958
	Bushels	Bushels	Bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Wis.	13.0	13.0	12.5	148	91	88
Minn.	9.9	6.0	10.5	12,069	3,702	5,114
Iowa	12.5	13.5	14.0	742	189	182
N.Dak.	8.1	4.5	8.5	18,490	15,124	22,568
S.Dak.	8.4	6.5	10.0	5,641	4,914	6,580
Texas	6.1	7.0	12.0	827	126	360
Mont.	7.4	5.0	6.0	579	275	120
Ariz.	1/25.4	38.0	25.0	319	38	25
Calif.	26.4	37.0	35.0	2,061	1,295	1,645
U. S.	9.0	5.3	9.4	41,170	25,754	36,682

1/ Short-time average.

POPCORN

State	Acreage: Planted: Average 1947-56	Planted: 1956	Planted: 1957	Planted: 1958	Harvested: Average 1947-56	Harvested: 1956	Harvested: 1957	For harvest 1958
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres	Acres
Ohio	14,380	19,000	16,000	21,500	14,360	19,000	16,000	21,000
Ind.	24,440	40,000	24,000	41,000	24,440	40,000	24,000	36,000
Ill.	25,610	25,000	19,000	32,000	25,220	25,000	18,000	31,000
Mich.	3,250	4,400	4,100	4,100	3,130	4,400	4,000	4,000
Iowa	24,100	29,000	38,000	45,000	23,400	27,000	37,000	44,000
Mo.	12,610	14,000	12,000	15,000	12,190	14,000	12,000	13,000
Nebr.	10,780	12,900	12,500	25,000	10,050	11,000	11,500	24,000
Kans.	5,950	5,700	5,000	5,500	5,160	4,900	4,300	4,600
Ky.	17,690	17,300	11,200	34,600	16,800	17,300	9,900	31,000
Okla.	11,900	1,500	1,000	4,300	8,500	1,000	500	3,500
Texas	3,490	6,200	700	8,000	2,840	4,400	400	6,800
Other States	1/12,365	8,700	6,850	12,070	1/12,038	8,400	5,450	11,770
U. S.	164,392	183,700	150,350	248,070	156,020	176,400	143,050	230,670

State	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1956	Yield per acre: 1957	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1956	Production: 1957
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Ohio	2,060	2,300	1,800	30,474	43,700	28,800
Ind.	1,964	2,200	1,950	48,513	88,000	46,800
Ill.	1,715	2,100	1,700	43,544	52,500	30,600
Mich.	1,776	2,000	1,250	5,684	8,800	5,000
Iowa	1,618	1,360	1,550	38,328	36,720	57,350
Mo.	1,550	2,000	1,750	19,396	28,000	21,000
Nebr.	1,578	1,750	2,000	16,170	19,250	23,000
Kans.	1,167	900	1,450	5,907	4,410	6,235
Ky.	1,273	1,620	1,610	20,179	28,026	15,939
Okla.	875	800	1,200	7,257	800	600
Texas	1,010	1,130	1,600	2,942	4,972	640
Other States	1/ 1,905	2,110	1,934	1/23,477	17,720	10,540
U. S.	1,624	1,887	1,723	257,457	332,898	246,504

1/ Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Alabama, Idaho and Colorado. Short-time average.

State	ALL HAY Yield per acre Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Production Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	PASTURE Condition August 1 Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	1.12	1.11	1.24	718	595	661	81	82	95
N.H.	1.29	1.28	1.44	366	288	313	80	72	96
Vt.	1.43	1.52	1.54	1,242	1,159	1,172	82	85	91
Mass.	1.60	1.53	1.81	477	378	439	75	44	94
R.I.	1.74	1.42	1.95	44	27	37	73	27	95
Conn.	1.74	1.60	2.00	416	330	404	78	23	97
N.Y.	1.67	1.74	1.85	5,513	5,447	5,807	74	76	90
N.J.	1.89	1.57	2.12	455	359	511	64	16	90
Pa.	1.52	1.42	1.64	3,398	3,167	3,748	75	61	90
Ohio	1.53	1.67	1.55	3,769	3,708	3,388	84	89	96
Ind.	1.52	1.71	1.67	2,623	2,587	2,492	86	96	98
Ill.	1.70	1.94	1.92	4,451	5,008	4,809	84	92	96
Mich.	1.48	1.67	1.32	3,519	3,542	2,734	85	92	75
Wis.	1.86	2.24	1.72	7,458	8,945	6,884	82	89	71
Minn.	1.67	2.02	1.83	6,452	7,387	6,315	83	92	81
Iowa	1.67	2.12	1.97	6,118	7,938	7,341	83	89	95
Mo.	1.23	1.48	1.47	4,074	4,605	4,687	76	84	98
N.Dak.	.99	1.15	1.04	3,597	4,355	3,782	82	78	80
S.Dak.	.82	1.22	1.08	4,001	6,897	6,091	77	94	80
Nebr.	1.08	1.38	1.36	5,494	7,999	7,461	77	92	97
Kans.	1.43	1.82	1.83	3,118	4,400	4,106	73	83	94
Del.	1.44	1.33	1.58	93	65	76	72	19	98
Md.	1.47	1.40	1.73	647	589	763	76	33	94
Va.	1.20	1.27	1.51	1,630	1,512	1,937	77	56	96
W.Va.	1.28	1.30	1.49	984	903	1,051	84	70	96
N.C.	1.02	1.11	1.17	1,234	1,140	1,141	76	76	91
S.C.	.86	.94	1.00	522	492	484	70	69	89
Ga.	.68	.96	1.02	695	550	578	76	81	91
Fla.	.96	1.63	1.60	109	196	214	82	90	91
Ky.	1.27	1.45	1.51	2,235	2,366	2,531	81	87	98
Tenn.	1.11	1.22	1.31	1,801	1,801	1,978	77	83	94
Ala.	.84	.93	1.01	686	694	782	76	83	94
Miss.	1.16	1.45	1.36	894	1,180	1,105	76	88	92
Ark.	1.06	1.28	1.23	1,138	1,186	1,131	73	90	94
La.	1.22	1.38	1.39	440	572	608	76	88	88
Okla.	1.17	1.26	1.40	1,775	1,790	1,959	72	81	95
Texas	1.00	1.23	1.27	1,690	2,316	2,422	62	69	79
Mont.	1.16	1.29	1.24	2,709	2,992	2,892	80	82	79
Idaho	2.34	2.56	2.54	2,598	3,256	3,048	88	94	90
Wyo.	1.14	1.41	1.28	1,256	1,683	1,566	78	96	84
Colo.	1.62	1.90	1.80	2,285	2,935	2,754	69	92	89
N.Mex.	2.18	2.38	2.46	468	603	642	67	58	78
Ariz.	2.62	3.06	3.11	668	766	763	79	78	84
Utah	2.16	2.50	2.27	1,209	1,483	1,349	81	91	75
Nev.	1.61	1.75	1.76	603	666	677	87	94	96
Wash.	1.91	2.17	2.01	1,529	1,802	1,568	83	90	66
Oreg.	1.75	1.89	1.91	1,798	1,975	1,940	83	90	88
Calif.	3.21	3.37	3.38	6,097	6,768	6,795	78	83	88
U. S.	1.42	1.65	1.59	105,094	121,402	115,936	77	82	89

ALFALFA AND ALFALFA MIXTURES FOR HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.36	1.45	1.55	14	16	19
N.H.	1.83	1.65	1.90	20	28	36
Vt.	1.91	2.05	2.00	108	207	220
Mass.	2.15	2.05	2.35	60	92	115
R.I.	2.30	1.90	2.45	6	8	10
Conn.	2.38	2.10	2.55	98	126	158
N.Y.	2.07	2.10	2.20	1,396	2,104	2,336
N.J.	2.34	1.80	2.50	212	209	312
Pa.	1.91	1.60	2.00	954	1,214	1,670
Ohio	1.88	1.90	1.80	1,451	1,915	1,778
Ind.	1.91	2.00	2.00	1,176	1,526	1,374
Ill.	2.31	2.35	2.35	2,329	3,281	2,952
Mich.	1.63	1.80	1.40	2,146	2,592	1,956
Wis.	2.18	2.45	1.80	4,166	6,380	4,828
Minn.	2.20	2.35	2.10	3,687	5,633	4,782
Iowa	2.17	2.35	2.25	2,974	6,063	5,342
Mo.	2.38	2.60	2.60	879	1,534	1,456
N.Dak.	1.49	1.55	1.35	1,092	2,300	1,943
S.Dak.	1.46	1.75	1.50	1,611	4,163	3,532
Nebr.	1.90	2.25	2.15	2,943	5,074	4,702
Kans.	1.81	2.15	2.20	2,025	3,079	2,930
Del.	2.11	2.05	2.30	15	16	18
Md.	2.11	1.85	2.40	160	196	269
Va.	2.22	2.15	2.50	352	568	700
W.Va.	1.84	1.65	2.00	193	262	340
N.C.	2.02	2.10	2.10	123	185	181
Ga.	1.80	2.20	2.20	24	62	68
Ky.	1.99	2.20	2.30	479	664	702
Tenn.	1.89	2.05	2.15	277	373	415
Ala.	1.68	1.80	1.90	33	38	44
Miss.	1.92	2.30	2.15	35	34	28
Ark.	2.14	2.10	2.30	132	126	113
La.	1.92	1.80	1.90	46	41	38
Okla.	1.76	1.85	2.10	790	668	788
Texas	2.12	2.25	2.50	509	500	560
Mont.	1.64	1.75	1.65	1,358	1,822	1,752
Idaho	2.78	2.95	2.95	2,202	2,832	2,661
Wyo.	1.68	1.90	1.80	618	939	898
Colo.	2.18	2.40	2.30	1,544	2,033	1,987
N.Mex.	2.86	3.10	3.15	390	499	526
Ariz.	2.86	3.40	3.45	571	649	652
Utah	2.50	2.85	2.60	998	1,265	1,144
Nev.	2.86	3.20	3.15	316	374	369
Wash.	2.21	2.50	2.30	775	1,080	943
Oreg.	2.75	2.70	2.90	759	940	960
Calif.	4.63	4.60	4.70	4,842	5,382	5,334
U. S.	2.16	2.27	2.14	46,887	69,092	63,941

CLOVER, TIMOTHY, AND MIXTURES OF CLOVER AND GRASSES FOR HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Maine	1.20	1.15	1.30	543	492	556
N.H.	1.39	1.30	1.45	234	208	225
Vt.	1.50	1.50	1.55	786	693	702
Mass.	1.68	1.50	1.75	292	216	245
R.I.	1.77	1.40	1.80	25	15	20
Conn.	1.76	1.50	1.90	204	140	169
N.Y.	1.62	1.60	1.70	3,509	3,064	3,159
N.J.	1.67	1.40	1.75	177	111	145
Pa.	1.42	1.35	1.45	2,281	1,821	1,917
Ohio	1.38	1.50	1.35	2,165	1,702	1,517
Ind.	1.31	1.45	1.40	1,112	851	894
Ill.	1.42	1.55	1.55	1,694	1,465	1,612
Mich.	1.32	1.40	1.15	1,250	918	754
Wis.	1.62	1.90	1.60	3,013	2,384	1,888
Minn.	1.42	1.55	1.45	1,339	986	876
Iowa	1.40	1.65	1.50	2,887	1,671	1,869
Mo.	1.09	1.15	1.20	1,151	688	1,026
Nebr.	1.13	1.30	1.40	157	23	76
Kans.	1.18	1.60	1.60	141	48	96
Del.	1.46	1.30	1.55	39	26	29
Md.	1.37	1.30	1.55	357	296	353
Va.	1.18	1.20	1.35	504	466	566
W.Va.	1.23	1.25	1.35	513	466	518
N.C.	1.12	1.20	1.20	124	150	175
Ky.	1.24	1.35	1.40	505	632	707
Tenn.	1.13	1.15	1.30	195	228	294
Ala.	.98	.95	1.05	39	49	58
Miss.	1.12	1.35	1.30	69	169	170
Ark.	1.10	1.20	1.25	37	47	50
La.	1.20	1.30	1.30	62	84	90
Mont.	1.23	1.25	1.20	311	321	318
Idaho	1.37	1.45	1.40	172	204	197
Wyo.	1.13	1.20	1.20	133	169	178
Colo.	1.32	1.50	1.30	250	358	313
N.Mex.	1.33	1.50	1.60	17	21	32
Utah	1.62	1.70	1.70	63	90	90
Nev.	1.33	1.30	1.35	58	53	55
Wash.	2.00	2.10	1.90	391	433	376
Oreg.	1.78	1.80	1.85	255	319	294
U.S.	1.41	1.49	1.46	27,055	22,087	22,611

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza hay.

LESPEDEZA HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Ind.	1.16	1.30	1.25	113	88	100
Ill.	1.08	1.20	1.20	134	126	108
Mo.	1.06	1.25	1.25	1,228	1,361	1,456
Kans.	1.10	1.20	1.25	97	56	52
Del.	1.27	1.10	1.40	25	14	17
Md.	1.24	1.00	1.40	69	42	70
Va.	1.02	.80	1.25	460	197	354
W. Va.	1.06	1.00	1.20	36	20	22
N. C.	.99	1.05	1.15	469	331	344
S. C.	.86	.95	1.05	184	125	131
Ga.	.86	.90	1.00	148	83	94
Ky.	1.10	1.25	1.30	820	715	744
Tenn.	1.00	1.10	1.20	869	730	764
Ala.	.92	.95	1.00	125	133	125
Miss.	1.12	1.45	1.40	306	274	270
Ark.	.98	1.25	1.20	485	419	426
La.	1.20	1.40	1.45	99	76	86
Okla.	1.04	1.05	1.25	103	62	74
U. S.	1.04	1.16	1.23	5,768	4,852	5,237

WILD HAY

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons
Wis.	1.18	1.30	1.05	80	49	40
Minn.	1.10	1.20	1.15	994	553	493
Mo.	1.00	1.30	1.30	150	209	209
N. Dak.	.84	.85	.80	1,935	1,586	1,418
S. Dak.	.62	.80	.75	2,049	2,405	2,277
Nebr.	.69	.80	.80	2,129	2,606	2,423
Kans.	.98	1.25	1.20	639	755	703
Ark.	.92	1.20	1.15	156	196	193
Okla.	1.01	1.10	1.25	414	420	439
Texas	.92	1.20	1.20	165	206	212
Mont.	.79	.80	.80	616	518	493
Idaho	1.08	1.20	1.15	148	156	138
Wyo.	.79	.95	.80	355	405	358
Colo.	.94	1.15	1.00	361	344	290
N. Mex.	.70	1.00	1.00	16	30	28
Utah	1.17	1.20	1.10	111	90	88
Nev.	1.00	1.05	1.10	205	220	233
Wash.	1.27	1.45	1.25	66	67	55
Oreg.	1.12	1.25	1.20	334	334	336
Calif.	1.22	1.40	1.45	163	164	178
U. S.	.80	.92	.88	11,087	11,313	10,604

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Maine	840	1,150	850	54	46	26
New York	7,015	1,120	1,130	1,428	1,165	1,198
Michigan	921	760	950	4,038	3,754	4,836
Total N. E.	941	825	980	5,522	4,965	6,060
Nebraska	1,518	1,700	1,550	1,055	969	992
Montana	1,473	1,600	1,400	204	240	224
Idaho	1,655	1,850	1,800	2,289	2,128	2,574
Wyoming	1,317	1,550	1,450	869	868	1,058
Washington	1,681	1,950	1,850	352	838	1,221
Total N. W.	1,552	1,763	1,677	4,770	5,043	6,069
Colorado	792	1,130	850	1,897	1,955	1,717
New Mexico	344	520	550	242	114	138
Arizona	441	500	450	44	10	14
Utah	433	800	400	42	88	44
Total S. W.	673	1,042	794	2,226	2,167	1,913
California:						
Large Lima	1,607	1,546	1,900	1,162	943	1,197
Baby Lima	1,555	2,029	2,000	795	345	400
Other	1,197	1,221	1,300	2,350	2,308	2,730
Total California	1,346	1,347	1,477	4,307	3,596	4,327
United States	1,088	1,157	1,213	16,825	15,771	18,369

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/	1,000 bags 2/
Minn.	950	1,050	1,000	41	42	40
N. Dak.	911	1,100	1,200	49	22	24
Mont.	1,094	1,150	---	71	46	---
Idaho	1,201	1,150	1,350	1,177	1,208	1,040
Wyo.	1,293	1,600	---	61	48	---
Colo.	867	900	1,200	90	108	144
Wash.	1,140	1,300	1,080	1,734	1,560	1,091
Oreg.	884	1,500	1,400	110	165	98
Calif.	1,094	1,420	1,100	106	71	22
U. S.	1,136	1,229	1,200	3,440	3,270	2,459

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed and cannery peas harvested dry.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (cleaned).

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED

State	Acreage 1/ Harvested Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Yield per acre Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Va.	133	106	106	1,652	2,060	1,900
N. C.	221	180	180	1,314	1,700	1,700
Tenn.	3	3	3	778	825	850
TOTAL (Va.-N. C. area)	357	289	289	1,437	1,823	1,765
S. C.	16	12	13	756	975	1,000
Ga.	695	510	510	845	910	990
Fla.	70	52	54	875	880	1,100
Ala.	295	205	209	836	660	975
Miss.	8	7	6	376	425	400
TOTAL (S.E. area)	1,084	786	792	839	839	989
Ark.	6	4	4	385	450	465
Okla.	177	109	120	622	800	970
Texas	430	296	323	498	540	725
N. Mex.	7	6	7	1,075	1,600	1,650
TOTAL (S. W. area)	622	415	454	540	623	802
UNITED STATES	2,062	1,490	1,535	870	970	1,080

State	Production Average 1947-56	1957	1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Va.	215,035	218,360	201,400
N. C.	284,474	306,000	306,000
Tenn.	2,670	2,475	2,550
TOTAL (Va.-N. C. area)	502,179	526,835	509,950
S. C.	11,468	11,700	13,000
Ga.	571,760	464,100	504,900
Fla.	59,546	45,760	59,400
Ala.	241,232	135,300	203,775
Miss.	3,199	2,975	2,400
TOTAL (S. E. area)	887,204	659,835	783,475
Ark.	2,480	1,800	1,860
Okla.	103,656	87,200	116,400
Texas	213,524	159,840	234,175
N. Mex.	7,437	9,600	11,550
TOTAL (S. W. area)	327,694	258,440	363,985
UNITED STATES	1,717,078	1,445,110	1,657,410

1/ Equivalent solid acreage.

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
CLASS 1, FLUE-CURED:							
Virginia	11	1,253	1,470	1,550	124,090	98,490	100,750
North Carolina	11	1,192	1,355	1,550	309,455	230,350	255,750
Total Old Belt	11	1,209	1,388	1,550	433,545	328,840	356,500
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	1,400	1,535	1,750	454,333	334,630	374,500
North Carolina	13	1,364	1,560	1,725	112,190	85,800	93,150
South Carolina	13	1,368	1,650	1,700	162,437	128,700	129,200
Total South Carolina Belt	13	1,366	1,613	1,710	274,628	214,500	222,350
Georgia	14	1,238	1,290	1,465	122,566	81,270	84,970
Florida	14	1,145	1,350	1,400	23,304	15,390	15,540
Alabama	14	988	1,125	1,150	532	371	299
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	1,221	1,298	1,453	146,402	97,301	100,809
Total All Flue-cured Types	11 - 14	1,304	1,471	1,639	1,308,907	975,001	1,054,159
CLASS 2, FIRE-CURED:							
Total Virginia Belt	21	1,157	1,245	1,300	11,830	8,590	7,930
Kentucky	22	1,168	1,365	1,375	11,414	9,146	7,700
Tennessee	22	1,288	1,575	1,575	27,740	24,412	20,318
Total Hopkinsville - Clarksville Belt	22	1,250	1,512	1,514	39,154	33,558	28,018
Kentucky	23	1,110	1,100	1,225	11,737	6,710	5,880
Tennessee	23	1,108	1,170	1,300	2,697	1,638	1,430
Total Paducah - Mayfield Belt	23	1,109	1,113	1,239	14,433	8,348	7,310
Total All Fire-cured Types	21 - 23	1/1,200	1,380	1,418	1/65,469	50,496	43,258
CLASS 3, AIR-CURED:							
3A Light Air-cured:							
Ohio	31	1,390	1,545	1,450	17,099	14,523	13,485
Indiana	31	1,416	1,580	1,650	13,190	11,060	11,055
Missouri	31	1,120	1,565	1,400	5,012	4,538	3,920
Kansas	31	1,074	—	—	144	—	—
Virginia	31	1,730	2,005	2,000	21,552	20,852	20,800
West Virginia	31	1,400	1,425	1,600	4,144	3,278	3,520
North Carolina	31	1,728	1,975	2,000	18,811	18,960	19,000
Kentucky	31	1,360	1,560	1,550	377,296	319,800	314,650
Tennessee	31	1,390	1,585	1,600	105,130	95,100	94,400
Total Burley Belt	31	1,386	1,592	1,587	562,378	488,111	480,830
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	804	850	925	38,810	31,450	32,375
Total All Light Air-Cured	31 - 32	1,323	1,512	1,519	601,188	519,561	513,205

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Average 1947-56	Yield per acre: 1957	Yield per acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1947-56	Production: 1957	Production: Indicated 1958
		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
3B Dark Air-cured							
Kentucky	35	1,255	1,405	1,475	14,634	10,538	9,882
Tennessee	35	1,269	1,450	1,500	4,369	3,335	3,000
Total One Sucker	35	1,258	1,416	1,481	19,068	13,873	12,882
Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	1,194	1,265	1,350	10,388	5,946	5,670
Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	968	1,030	1,100	3,345	2,678	2,860
Total All Dark Air-cured	35 - 37	1,197	1,316	1,381	32,801	22,497	21,412
CLASS 4, CIGAR FILLER:							
Total Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,561	1,400	1,700	49,486	41,160	49,300
Total Miami Valley Types	42 - 44	1,536	1,260	1,000	8,560	4,662	3,700
Total Cigar Filler Types	41 - 44	1,557	1,384	1,621	58,046	45,822	53,000
CLASS 5, CIGAR BINDER:							
Connecticut	51	1,624	1,850	1,850	13,499	5,180	3,700
Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,624	1,850	1,850	13,647	5,180	3,700
Massachusetts	52	1,794	2,080	2,050	8,969	2,704	1,640
Connecticut	52	1,690	1,950	2,000	3,041	488	400
Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,766	2,059	2,040	12,010	3,192	2,040
Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,488	1,700	1,600	10,047	7,650	7,840
Wisconsin	55	1,494	1,690	1,600	15,570	12,168	12,160
Minnesota	55	1,331	—	—	415	—	—
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,490	1,690	1,600	15,985	12,168	12,160
Total Cigar Binder Types	51 - 55	2/1,581	1,756	1,661	2/52,327	28,190	25,740
CLASS 6, CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,160	1,520	1,400	2,181	3,040	2,520
Connecticut	61	1,090	1,480	1,350	7,384	8,732	8,235
Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	1,106	1,490	1,361	9,565	11,772	10,755
Georgia	62	1,182	1,310	1,350	1,230	1,441	1,485
Florida	62	1,216	1,370	1,350	4,706	5,617	5,130
Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,208	1,357	1,350	5,936	7,058	6,615
Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61 - 62	1,142	1,437	1,357	15,501	18,830	17,370
Total All Cigar Types	41 - 62	1,498	1,491	1,576	125,874	92,842	96,110
CLASS 7, MISCELLANEOUS:							
Total Louisiana Perique	72	623	650	675	204	156	148
UNITED STATES	All	1,315	1,479	1,588	2,134,443	1,660,553	1,728,292

1/ Includes type 24 through 1949.
2/ Includes type 53 through 1953 and type 56 through 1948.

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Ohio	12.1	13.2	13.0	200	289	273
Mich.	10.7	13.0	14.0	672	907	1,008
Wis.	10.0	9.9	9.0	94	78	77
Minn.	10.5	12.7	13.0	585	840	897
N. Dak.	10.3	12.9	12.0	295	477	444
S. Dak.	11.5	12.6	12.5	52	63	68
Nebr.	13.8	15.0	15.0	735	895	915
Kans.	10.5	15.7	15.0	66	140	123
Mont.	12.9	15.7	14.5	681	891	812
Idaho	18.1	20.2	21.0	1,386	1,777	1,785
Wyo.	13.5	15.1	15.0	440	559	570
Colo.	15.5	17.7	16.5	1,896	2,399	2,343
Utah	15.2	16.2	12.0	470	470	408
Wash.	21.8	24.7	24.5	504	846	833
Oreg.	21.6	24.1	24.5	389	462	466
Calif. 1/	19.1	22.0	18.5	3,222	4,308	3,515
Other States	13.3	16.3	16.2	83	96	94
U. S.	15.3	17.7	16.5	11,770	15,497	14,631

1/ Relates to year of harvest. Beginning 1952.

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons	1,000 short tons
Louisiana	20.1	22.0	23.5	5,557	5,350	5,828
Florida	32.3	41.7	42.0	1,239	1,400	1,504
U. S.	21.6	24.4	25.8	6,795	6,750	7,332

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Production 2/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Eastern States:				
Maine	976	820	1,170	1,200
New Hampshire	1,060	830	1,340	1,600
Vermont	890	550	570	1,020
Massachusetts	2,497	1,640	2,850	2,550
Rhode Island	169	100	190	150
Connecticut	1,293	1,080	1,450	1,280
New York	16,414	14,100	15,600	18,500
New Jersey	2,588	3,100	3,200	2,800
Pennsylvania	6,077	5,400	6,630	6,900
Delaware	316	330	370	370
Maryland	1,122	1,160	1,070	1,340
Virginia	8,917	10,800	8,100	11,200
West Virginia	4,030	4,485	5,000	5,500
North Carolina	1,257	1,750	1,400	1,625
Total Eastern States	47,605	46,145	48,940	56,035
Central States:				
Ohio	2,990	2,100	2,850	3,050
Indiana	1,433	1,750	1,610	1,628
Illinois	2,825	2,550	2,500	1,940
Michigan	8,256	12,000	10,000	10,600
Wisconsin	1,179	1,190	1,350	1,131
Minnesota	237	256	250	340
Iowa	177	35	230	70
Missouri	1,021	550	780	750
Nebraska	64	36	50	25
Kansas	296	50	290	201
Kentucky	319	445	188	380
Tennessee	333	400	400	490
Arkansas	445	725	48	545
Total Central States	19,578	22,087	20,546	21,150
Western States:				
Montana	120	55	110	90
Idaho	1,531	1,380	1,530	1,450
Colorado	1,307	1,505	1,120	1,520
New Mexico	560	540	612	714
Utah	410	360	440	310
Washington	25,978	17,700	3/ 33,200	32,500
Oregon	2,510	1,820	3,100	2,680
California	8,562	9,260	8,950	9,550
Total Western States	40,980	32,620	49,062	48,814
Total 35 States	108,163	100,852	118,548	125,999

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the total production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State.

2/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Massachusetts, 28; Connecticut, 45; New York, 230; Pennsylvania, 130; Missouri, 39; Kansas, 12; Washington, 800.

3/ Includes 500,000 bushels excess cullage of harvested fruit.

PEACHES

State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
N.H.	10	7	1	16
Mass.	79	95	8	120
R.I.	15	13	1	18
Conn.	143	145	35	160
N.Y.	1,251	1,030	150	1,390
N.J.	1,700	2,100	2,000	2,700
Pa.	2,451	2,340	2,300	3,100
Ohio	959	1,000	900	1,100
Ind.	415	425	322	480
Ill.	1,346	1,200	670	1,170
Mich.	3,020	2,600	2,950	3,000
Mo.	483	350	450	410
Kans.	110	47	155	135
Del.	127	70	70	100
Md.	447	400	400	500
Va.	1,331	1,500	1,420	1,950
W.Va.	612	520	470	840
N.C.	1,157	950	1,500	1,300
S.C.	3,031	4,350	4,400	4,900
Ga.	2,420	1,600	2,100	4,000
Ky.	270	200	125	200
Tenn.	267	320	150	200
Ala.	563	600	425	960
Miss.	375	447	268	450
Ark.	1,534	2,250	1,100	2,300
La.	77	80	125	145
Okla.	270	200	30	325
Texas	655	575	790	1,050
Idaho	316	270	95	375
Colo.	1,707	2/ 1,697	2/ 1,850	1,750
N.Mex.	141	97	150	150
Utah	543	360	580	450
Wash.	1,659	1,930	900	2,200
Oreg.	471	600	400	480
Calif., all	33,002	2/ 39,711	2/ 35,045	37,086
Clingstone 3/	22,118	27,085	22,377	25,002
Freestone	10,884	12,626	12,668	12,084
U. S.	62,974	70,079	62,335	75,510

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1956, estimates of such quantities were as follows (1,000 bu.): Illinois, 48; Arkansas, 195.
2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (1,000 bu.): 1956 - Colorado, 63; California, Clingstone, 3,167; 1957 - Colorado, 98; California, Clingstone, 1,542.
3/ Mainly for canning.

PEARS

State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
Conn.	51	52	48	55
N.Y.	514	510	460	600
Pa.	169	70	100	115
Ohio	144	45	55	60
Ill.	166	120	115	105
Mich.	865	1,200	740	1,550
Mo.	119	55	110	75
Va.	81	40	34	40
W.Va.	48	60	30	80
N.C.	96	71	82	90
Ga.	169	80	86	98
Ky.	71	65	36	50
Tenn.	91	130	110	130
Ala.	101	42	80	160
Miss.	134	107	103	106
Ark.	86	86	49	102
La.	80	35	36	45
Okla.	80	36	25	70
Texas	191	123	234	250
Idaho	77	110	100	120
Colo.	195	225	165	225
Utah	204	310	320	340
Wash.	5,780	4,550	4,890	5,170
Oreg.	5,556	2/ 6,490	6,250	5,900
Calif.	14,518	17,710	2/ 17,418	12,668
U.S.	29,828	32,322	31,676	28,204

PEARS: Production in tons by varieties, Calif., Wash., and Oregon

State	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Wash., all	144,500	113,750	122,250	129,250
Bartlett	103,240	73,750	78,000	85,000
Other	41,260	40,000	44,250	44,250
Oreg., all	138,888	162,250	156,250	147,500
Bartlett	54,610	63,750	62,500	62,500
Other	84,278	98,500	93,750	85,000
Calif., all	348,400	425,000	418,000	304,000
Bartlett	306,100	375,000	372,000	270,000
Other	42,300	50,000	46,000	34,000
3 States, all	631,788	701,000	696,500	580,750
Bartlett	463,950	512,500	512,500	417,500
Other	167,838	188,500	184,000	163,250

1/ Bushels of 48 pounds in California and 50 pounds in other States. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows: California, Other, 125,000 bushels (3,000 tons).

2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit: 1956- Oregon, Other, 90,000 bushels (2,250 tons); 1957- California, Bartlett, 500,000 bushels (12,000 tons).

GRAPES

State	Production 1/			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	73,030	106,000	66,000	99,000
New Jersey	1,370	1,200	1,300	1,500
Pennsylvania	21,010	31,600	19,500	26,500
Ohio	14,350	13,800	10,900	17,000
Indiana	1,220	1,600	1,100	1,300
Illinois	1,840	1,300	1,400	1,400
Michigan	36,960	60,500	48,000	56,000
Iowa	1,950	900	1,600	1,300
Missouri	3,680	3,400	4,000	3,800
Kansas	990	100	600	500
Virginia	900	350	350	380
North Carolina	2,270	1,300	900	1,200
South Carolina	1,210	1,300	1,400	1,600
Georgia	1,630	1,400	1,200	1,500
Arkansas	8,280	10,300	1,300	11,000
Arizona	2,760	5,500	6,200	5,700
Washington	30,180	30,000	50,000	56,000
Oregon	1,010	700	900	800
California, all	2,726,200	2/ 2,641,000	2,382,000	2,410,000
Wine varieties	578,500	570,000	535,000	560,000
Table varieties	579,200	453,000	474,000	475,000
Raisin varieties	1,568,500	2/ 1,618,000	1,373,000	1,375,000
Raisins 3/	230,850	200,000	163,000	---
Not dried	645,100	2/ 818,000	721,000	---
United States	2,931,370	2,912,250	2,598,650	2,696,480

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Washington, 5,900; Oregon, 100.

2/ Includes 12,000 tons excess cullage.

3/ Dried basis: 1 ton of raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

CITRUS FRUITS

Crop and State	Condition August 1 1/				
	Average 1947-56	1955	1956	1957	1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
ORANGES:					
California, all	74	74	74	59	72
Navel & Misc. 2/	73	68	75	61	70
Valencia	75	78	73	57	73
Florida, all	71	69	72	76	60
Early & Midseason	72	69	72	75	60
Valencia	70	68	72	77	61
Texas, all	51	58	70	74	62
Early & Midseason 2/	51	59	71	75	64
Valencia	49	54	66	71	56
Arizona, all	71	74	79	85	57
Navel & Misc. 2/	70	71	76	84	56
Valencia	72	76	82	87	57
Louisiana, all 2/	58	74	72	87	70
5 States	72	72	73	67	67
TANGERINES:					
Florida	64	62	67	63	66
GRAPEFRUIT:					
Florida, all	65	68	65	64	60
Seedless	67	70	67	67	61
Other	63	66	63	62	60
Texas, all	43	44	68	62	61
Arizona, all	72	72	81	85	73
California, all	78	81	76	72	74
Desert Valleys	80	85	78	81	77
Other areas	77	79	75	67	72
4 States	58	60	68	65	62
LEMONS:					
California	73	80	69	61	73
LIMES:					
Florida	75	80	80	59	36

1/ Season begins with the bloom of the year shown and ends with the completion of harvest the following year. In California picking usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, and ends in early summer, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

APRICOTS, PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
		Fresh Basis		
APRICOTS:				
California	190,500	186,000	167,000	98,000
Washington	14,710	7,700	2/14,000	15,000
Utah	4,850	2,200	9,400	4,800
3 States	210,060	195,900	190,400	117,800
PLUMS:				
Michigan	5,920	4,900	7,300	7,400
California	2/79,900	2/100,000	2/ 81,000	60,000
PRUNES:				
Idaho	22,360	25,500	22,200	21,200
Washington, all	18,840	17,000	16,000	15,100
Eastern	15,280	14,200	13,000	14,000
Western	3,560	2,800	3,000	1,100
Oregon, all	52,060	59,000	34,000	15,700
Eastern	10,980	500	600	700
Western	41,080	58,500	33,400	15,000
		Dry Basis 3/		
California	164,300	193,000	165,000	130,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. In 1956 and 1957 estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1956-Prunes, California, 2,000 (dry basis). 1957 - Apricots, Washington, 3,000; Utah, 800; Plums, Michigan, 650; Prunes, Oregon Western, 5,000 (fresh basis). 2/ Includes excess cullage of harvested fruit (tons): 1956 - Plums, California, 4,000. 1957 - Apricots, Washington, 1,800; Plums, California, 3,000. 3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

Crop and State	Condition August 1 Average 1947-56	1957	1958	Production 1/ Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Tons	Tons	Tons
AVOCADOS:						
Florida	60	74	20	7,860	2/14,800	---
FIGS:						
California						
Dried)	84	88	89	3/27,880	3/22,700	---
Not dried)				12,100	10,000	---
NECTARINES:						
California	4/61	88	75	15,850	36,000	---
OLIVES:						
California	56	43	76	48,000	36,000	---
ALMONDS:						
California	--	--	--	41,100	37,500	27,000
FILBERTS:						
Oregon	--	--	--	6,840	12,000	7,300
Washington	--	--	--	695	510	410
2 States	--	--	--	7,535	12,510	7,710
WALNUTS:						
California	--	--	--	66,590	61,300	76,000
Oregon	--	--	--	6,720	5,300	6,700
2 States	--	--	--	73,310	66,600	82,700

1/For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions. Estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): 1957-Filberts, Oregon, 200. 2/ Includes 545 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit. 3/ Dry basis. 4/ 1956 only.

CHERRIES

State	Production 1/ Sweet varieties			
	Average 1947-56	1956	1957	Indicated 1958
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
New York	4,050	1,600	2,700	6,100
Pennsylvania	1,110	300	1,000	1,100
Ohio	359	240	250	300
Michigan	7,420	8,000	15,500	12,500
4 Great Lakes States	12,939	10,140	19,450	20,000
Montana	1,115	160	1,820	1,960
Idaho	2,633	520	1,950	2,900
Colorado	623	550	420	1,100
Utah	3,234	1,700	4,900	4,800
Washington	20,180	5,700	2/15,800	19,800
Oregon	21,180	15,200	17,800	25,000
California	30,430	34,300	30,900	11,000
7 Western States	79,395	58,130	73,590	66,560
11 States	92,334	68,270	93,040	86,560
State	Sour varieties			
New York	21,750	14,400	22,100	23,500
Pennsylvania	8,580	8,400	9,300	10,200
Ohio	1,805	1,800	1,650	2,200
Michigan	67,600	55,000	89,000	45,500
Wisconsin	14,590	10,300	12,500	6,500
5 Great Lakes States	114,325	89,900	134,550	87,900
Montana	306	90	400	340
Idaho	686	850	1,700	1,600
Colorado	2,160	1,900	1,550	1,770
Utah	2,090	2,300	2,400	2,250
Washington	2,360	1,700	2,500	2,000
Oregon	2,790	3,000	4,000	3,500
6 Western States	10,392	9,840	12,550	11,460
11 States	124,717	99,740	147,100	99,360

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of economic conditions.

2/ Includes 680 tons excess cullage of harvested fruit.

PECANS

State	Production					
	Improved varieties 1/			Wild seedling pecans		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	1,875	700	1,900	240	250	300
S.C.	3,256	910	3,300	586	190	700
Ga.	31,272	4,700	35,000	6,074	2,800	8,000
Fla.	2,859	1,300	3,000	2,026	1,100	2,000
Ala.	13,908	3,300	21,000	3,124	700	5,000
Miss.	4,336	3,400	8,200	4,699	4,300	8,800
Ark.	939	1,400	900	4,075	7,800	3,600
La.	3,405	2,200	4,300	11,925	14,900	11,700
Okla.	1,561	2,200	1,200	18,359	28,800	11,800
Texas	4,653	8,600	7,200	26,987	46,400	37,800
N.Mex.	2/ 2,734	5,400	3,500	---	---	---
U. S.	70,251	34,110	89,500	78,095	107,240	89,700

State	Production All Pecans		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
N.C.	2,116	950	2,200
S.C.	3,842	1,100	4,000
Ga.	37,346	7,500	43,000
Fla.	4,885	2,400	5,000
Ala.	17,032	4,000	26,000
Miss.	9,035	7,700	17,000
Ark.	5,014	9,200	4,500
La.	15,330	17,100	16,000
Okla.	19,920	31,000	13,000
Texas	31,640	55,000	45,000
N.Mex.	2/ 2,734	5,400	3,500
U. S.	148,347	141,350	179,200

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.
2/ Short-time average.

POTATOES, IRISH

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-56	Harvested acreage: 1957 1/	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1958	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-56	Yield per harv. acre: 1957 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1949-56	Production: 1957 1/	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
WINTER:									
Fla.	11.6	23.0	13.0	163	140	85	1,909	2/3,220	1,105
Calif.	12.4	21.0	21.0	153	170	175	1,858	3,570	3,675
Total Winter	24.0	44.0	34.0	156.5	154.3	140.6	3,767	6,790	4,780
EARLY SPRING:									
Fla.-Hastings	15.9	26.0	25.0	162	145	130	2,602	2/3,770	3,250
-Other	4.3	5.3	5.5	104	117	115	457	2/ 620	632
Texas	3.7	.3	.3	44	60	75	164	18	22
Total E.Spring	24.0	31.6	30.8	134.2	139.5	126.8	3,224	4,408	3,904
LATE SPRING:									
N.C.	26.6	24.0	25.0	101	100	108	2,687	2,400	2,700
S.C.	11.2	7.6	6.5	80	100	75	889	760	488
Ga.	3.1	2.3	2.0	59	60	58	183	138	116
Ala.-Baldwin	18.4	17.0	17.0	93	125	135	1,760	2,125	2,295
-Other	12.4	9.4	9.4	46	50	48	569	470	451
Miss.	11.1	10.0	9.0	39	45	45	435	450	405
Ark.	15.0	8.6	8.5	49	55	45	738	473	382
La.	11.3	8.6	7.1	41	50	45	459	430	320
Okla.	6.3	4.4	4.7	49	50	68	313	220	320
Texas	11.5	8.3	9.0	44	58	64	500	481	576
Ariz.	4.6	6.5	9.8	227	265	210	1,049	1,722	2,058
Calif.	65.8	67.0	73.0	259	305	230	16,957	20,435	16,790
Total L. Spring	197.3	173.7	181.0	135.4	173.3	148.6	26,538	30,104	26,901
EARLY SUMMER:									
Mo.	12.5	8.0	8.0	64	65	70	805	520	560
Kans.	4.8	2.5	3.3	51	68	116	257	170	383
Del.	6.2	9.0	11.0	142	185	210	954	1,665	2,310
Md.	4.0	2.7	2.7	98	100	110	397	270	297
Va.-Eastern Shore	20.3	20.9	22.0	127	103	130	2,594	2,153	2,860
-Norfolk	4.0	2.9	2.9	103	72	95	419	209	276
-Other	8.5	7.3	7.0	64	62	75	543	453	525
N.C.	13.4	9.5	9.0	63	65	70	845	618	630
Ga.	3.8	2.9	2.6	36	40	42	137	116	109
Ky.	19.2	14.4	14.0	56	65	63	1,071	936	882
Tenn.	18.9	13.0	12.0	57	62	55	1,065	806	660
Texas	6.1	7.8	10.0	141	145	155	834	1,131	1,550
Total E.Summer	121.8	100.9	104.5	82.0	89.7	105.7	9,920	9,047	11,042
LATE SUMMER:									
Mass.	2.7	2.1	2.1	142	150	150	380	315	315
R.I.	1.4	1.4	1.4	138	115	145	188	161	203
N.Y.-L.I. 3/	23.6	17.5	17.5	192	240	240	4,472	4,200	4,200
N.J.	27.6	18.0	17.0	158	190	215	4,272	3,420	3,655
Pa.	6.2	3.5	3.9	136	115	180	832	402	702
Ohio	9.2	6.9	6.6	130	150	150	1,188	1,035	990
Ind.	7.0	3.2	3.0	108	140	130	745	448	390
Ill.	6.1	2.6	2.3	61	60	70	370	156	161
Mich.	7.6	6.0	6.0	93	120	130	700	720	780
Wis.	20.4	21.9	22.4	127	120	125	2,573	2,628	2,800
Minn.	5.2	4.9	5.2	126	130	145	648	637	754
Nebr.	7.0	4.6	5.2	89	110	125	616	506	650

See footnotes on next page.

POTATOES, IRISH - Continued

Seasonal group and State	Harvested acreage: Average 1949-56	Harvested acreage: 1957 1/	Harvested acreage: Indicated 1958	Yield per harv. acre: Average 1949-56	Yield per harv. acre: 1957 1/	Yield per harv. acre: Indicated 1958	Production: Average 1949-56	Production: 1957 1/	Production: Indicated 1958
	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	1,000 acres	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
LATE SUMMER:									
Md.	3.4	2.2	2.2	70	60	90	240	132	198
Va.	5.6	5.0	4.9	70	80	85	392	400	416
W.Va.	14.8	11.0	11.0	64	72	80	943	792	880
N.C.	5.0	4.1	3.9	77	100	100	377	410	390
Idaho	9.3	8.6	10.3	206	215	220	1,919	1,849	2,266
Wyo.	1.2	.7	.7	209	190	230	253	133	161
Colo.	10.0	12.5	13.8	223	190	250	2,248	2,375	3,450
N.Mex.	1.1	2.9	3.2	94	170	170	105	493	544
Wash.	17.0	22.0	27.0	255	265	220	4,334	5,830	5,940
Oreg.	10.1	10.5	12.5	194	225	215	1,945	2,362	2,688
Calif.	12.9	10.2	11.5	266	275	285	3,416	2,805	3,278
Total L.Summer	214.2	182.3	193.6	156.2	176.7	185.0	33,158	32,209	35,811
FALL:									
Maine	137.8	137.0	144.0	255	276	275	35,087	37,812	39,600
N.H.	3.4	2.0	1.9	158	165	170	529	330	323
Vt.	4.1	2.3	2.1	139	160	155	561	368	326
Mass.	5.6	4.7	4.7	151	160	165	847	752	776
R.I.	3.3	3.3	3.4	197	210	220	655	693	748
Conn.	8.0	6.7	6.9	174	190	190	1,372	1,273	1,311
N.Y.-L.I 3/	28.0	31.5	32.0	202	235	250	5,746	7,402	8,000
-Upstate	53.0	35.0	37.0	162	170	185	8,506	5,950	6,845
Pa.	60.7	45.5	45.1	144	140	170	8,698	6,370	7,667
8 Eastern-Fall	303.9	268.0	277.1	204.2	227.4	236.7	62,001	60,950	65,596
Ohio	15.8	12.0	13.0	146	150	160	2,304	1,800	2,080
Ind.	6.1	5.6	5.9	189	225	210	1,146	1,260	1,239
Mich.	59.4	44.0	46.0	117	135	135	6,831	5,940	6,210
Wis.	36.1	26.1	26.6	135	130	135	4,809	3,393	3,591
Minn.	78.6	75.0	82.0	107	100	115	8,414	7,500	9,430
Iowa	8.5	6.0	6.0	72	80	85	612	480	510
N.Dak.	95.2	85.0	100.0	112	115	135	10,671	9,775	13,500
S.Dak.	12.0	9.0	9.1	80	80	80	942	720	728
Nebr.	22.6	13.4	13.8	149	135	170	3,394	1,809	2,346
9 Central-Fall	334.4	276.1	302.4	117.4	118.4	131.1	39,124	32,677	39,634
Mont.	10.1	8.9	9.2	132	150	155	1,325	1,335	1,426
Idaho	146.6	175.0	194.0	179	203	205	26,298	35,525	39,770
Wyo.	4.8	4.8	5.1	129	135	140	615	648	714
Colo.	43.6	43.5	46.2	185	195	205	8,080	8,482	9,471
Utah	10.9	10.5	10.5	152	155	145	1,643	1,628	1,522
Nev.	1.5	1.8	1.6	184	220	230	284	396	368
Wash.	14.4	18.0	19.0	223	230	225	3,243	4,140	4,275
Oreg.	25.5	28.0	27.0	223	245	235	5,669	6,860	6,345
Calif.	16.4	15.5	16.5	229	280	290	3,726	4,340	4,785
9 Western-Fall	273.8	306.0	329.1	185.7	207.0	208.7	50,883	63,354	68,676
Total Fall	912.1	850.1	908.6	166.9	184.7	191.4	152,008	156,981	173,906
U. S.	1,493.4	1,452.5	1,382.6	153.6	173.3	176.5	228,615	239,539	256,354

1/ Revised. 2/ Production includes the following quantities not harvested or not marketed because of low prices (thousand hundredweight): Winter - Florida 260; Early Spring, Florida - Hastings, 200; Florida -other 74.
3/ The total acreage for Long Island in 1958 was distributed between late summer and fall crops in proportion to the 1955-57 average percentages.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1949-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1949-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Cwt.	Cwt.	Cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.	1,000 cwt.
N. J.	88	83	90	1,385	1,328	1,440
Mo.	54	60	60	142	120	120
Kans.	46	70	75	50	77	82
Md.	97	118	120	508	472	540
Va.	76	90	92	1,291	1,656	1,886
N. C.	60	70	65	2,651	2,660	2,275
S. C.	50	55	53	1,442	935	742
Ga.	41	46	46	1,198	644	598
Fla.	44	50	50	193	100	80
Ky.	50	56	55	304	269	242
Tenn.	54	60	58	728	540	464
Ala.	42	49	50	951	735	700
Miss.	44	50	50	1,151	1,100	1,100
Ark.	44	58	55	335	296	280
La.	55	59	58	4,979	4,838	4,930
Okla.	45	60	60	136	108	108
Texas	42	60	60	1,370	1,200	1,320
Calif.	69	75	75	797	975	900
U. S.	54.7	63.3	63.1	19,772	18,053	17,807

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958	Average 1947-56	1957	Indicated 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Idaho	1,842	1,690	1,700	2,389	4,056	5,950
Wash.	1,688	1,560	1,590	22,857	23,712	30,528
Oreg.	1,114	1,230	1,200	12,200	5,535	6,000
Calif.	1,538	1,220	1,600	12,097	6,832	9,440
U. S.	1,473	1,449	1,545	49,544	40,135	51,918

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW AND PERCENT OF MILK COWS MILKED IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and division	Milk produced per milk cow 2/			Percent of milk cows milked		
	August 1, av. 1947-56	August 1, 1957	August 1, 1958	August 1, av. 1947-56	August 1, 1957	August 1, 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Percent	Percent	Percent
Maine	20.0	23.6	24.8	82.1	82.5	83.1
N. H.	19.3	22.2	24.5	78.2	78.1	79.8
Vt.	18.2	19.5	20.6	80.2	78.8	79.4
Mass.	20.5	22.8	23.0	80.6	80.0	78.7
Conn.	19.6	20.9	23.0	77.2	76.3	77.6
N. Y.	20.9	22.3	23.6	80.0	78.3	78.5
N. J.	21.7	22.6	22.6	79.5	80.6	76.0
Pa.	20.2	21.8	22.6	80.0	79.3	79.0
N. Atl.	20.46	21.95	22.93	79.7	79.2	78.9
Ohio	20.4	22.0	23.9	78.0	79.5	79.2
Ind.	19.7	22.6	22.3	76.3	77.8	75.6
Ill.	19.2	22.4	22.9	73.3	75.9	76.2
Mich.	22.2	24.5	26.1	83.6	82.1	81.4
Wis.	21.0	22.7	23.1	84.1	82.4	81.9
E.N.Cent.	20.74	22.84	23.65	80.8	80.3	80.3
Minn.	19.0	20.4	21.6	79.3	79.2	78.8
Iowa	19.1	21.6	22.8	73.0	76.1	75.9
Mo.	16.2	17.4	17.5	70.5	67.5	68.8
N. Dak.	18.4	18.4	18.9	74.0	72.5	69.8
S. Dak.	16.1	17.9	18.7	69.8	72.2	72.6
Nebr.	18.1	19.2	20.5	72.6	70.3	71.9
Kans.	16.3	17.7	18.2	68.0	68.1	67.2
W.N.Cent.	17.75	19.12	19.98	73.0	73.2	72.9
Md.	18.7	19.8	22.2	73.9	73.4	77.5
Va.	16.8	18.9	20.0	70.5	71.5	70.5
W. Va.	15.8	16.0	18.2	73.4	71.0	73.0
N. C.	15.2	16.7	17.3	71.9	69.7	71.1
S. C.	12.6	14.5	12.9	67.5	68.1	66.4
Ga.	10.6	11.9	11.7	58.9	57.2	55.3
S. Atl.	14.83	16.52	16.73	68.6	68.4	69.6
Ky.	15.1	16.4	17.3	70.0	69.9	68.7
Tenn.	13.7	14.6	15.4	71.2	68.0	71.4
Ala.	9.9	9.9	9.5	57.7	54.5	53.2
Miss.	9.2	9.2	9.0	60.4	60.4	60.2
Ark.	10.8	12.9	13.2	60.5	60.7	62.4
La.	7.7	7.9	8.3	47.4	52.1	53.7
Okla.	12.6	13.5	15.4	61.9	61.2	61.7
Texas	9.7	11.1	10.9	55.7	55.6	55.3
S. Cent.	11.77	12.90	13.83	62.5	61.7	63.3
Mont.	19.6	20.9	21.8	73.2	73.4	72.2
Idaho	22.4	24.0	24.1	80.3	81.8	81.2
Wyo.	20.5	20.4	21.8	73.3	68.7	69.5
Colo.	19.1	21.1	20.4	75.2	75.5	74.3
Utah	22.2	26.4	26.0	79.8	78.0	81.3
Wash.	23.0	24.9	24.1	81.4	79.7	78.6
Oreg.	21.5	22.6	22.9	81.2	82.0	82.4
Calif.	22.7	26.2	27.6	79.4	80.8	80.9
West.	21.59	24.17	24.39	78.7	79.6	79.0
U. S.	17.82	19.58	20.38	74.0	73.9	74.2

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. 2/ Averages represent daily milk production divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry).

"GRAIN" FED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS, AUGUST 1, 1958 1/

State and division	August 1, av. 1947-56	August 1, 1956	August 1, 1957	August 1, 1958
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	5.2	5.8	5.9	6.2
New Hampshire	4.3	4.3	5.2	5.5
Vermont	4.2	4.4	5.0	4.9
Massachusetts	5.3	6.0	6.5	6.1
Connecticut	5.5	6.1	7.2	7.0
New York	5.4	5.7	6.0	6.1
New Jersey	6.9	6.6	7.4	7.0
Pennsylvania	6.3	6.8	7.4	7.2
North Atlantic	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.3
Ohio	5.0	5.8	5.7	6.3
Indiana	4.8	5.4	5.5	5.7
Illinois	4.8	5.2	5.7	5.9
Michigan	4.6	5.4	6.3	6.0
Wisconsin	3.6	4.0	4.5	5.2
East North Central	4.3	4.8	5.2	5.6
Minnesota	2.8	3.6	3.8	4.3
Iowa	4.3	5.5	4.9	5.7
Missouri	4.0	4.6	4.8	4.9
North Dakota	2.6	3.5	3.3	3.7
South Dakota	2.1	2.9	2.7	3.2
Nebraska	3.2	3.3	3.8	4.5
Kansas	3.7	4.8	4.6	4.9
West North Central	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.7
Maryland	5.8	6.8	7.5	6.5
Virginia	3.9	4.3	5.7	5.1
West Virginia	2.8	3.2	3.4	3.3
North Carolina	4.3	5.2	5.0	5.0
South Carolina	3.8	5.5	5.4	5.2
Georgia	3.5	4.9	4.8	4.4
South Atlantic	4.0	4.8	5.1	4.7
Kentucky	3.0	3.8	4.0	4.0
Tennessee	3.4	3.8	3.9	4.0
Alabama	3.3	3.9	3.7	4.0
Mississippi	2.3	3.1	3.4	2.8
Arkansas	2.6	3.9	3.6	4.5
Louisiana	2.5	2.9	3.1	3.5
Oklahoma	3.0	4.4	3.9	5.0
Texas	3.7	5.2	4.8	5.0
South Central	3.1	4.0	3.9	4.1
Montana	2.5	3.4	3.6	3.8
Idaho	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.2
Wyoming	2.9	3.0	3.8	4.2
Colorado	4.5	5.9	5.0	5.9
Utah	3.8	4.8	4.5	6.1
Washington	4.2	4.7	4.6	5.4
Oregon	4.3	4.5	4.9	5.3
California	4.9	6.0	7.5	6.5
Western	4.3	5.2	5.8	5.8
United States	3.99	4.74	4.97	5.18

1/ Figures for New England States and New Jersey represent combined crop and special dairy reporters; others represent crop reporters only. Regional averages include less important dairy States not shown separately. Includes grain, millfeeds, and other concentrates.

JULY EGG PRODUCTION

State and division	Number of layers on hand during July 1957	Number of layers on hand during July 1958	Eggs per 100 layers 1957	Eggs per 100 layers 1958	Total eggs produced During July 1957	Total eggs produced During July 1958	Total eggs produced Jan.-July incl. 1957	Total eggs produced Jan.-July incl. 1958
	Thousands	Thousands	Number	Number	Millions	Millions	Millions	Millions
Maine	3,021	2,966	1,736	1,699	52	50	392	378
N.H.	2,108	2,138	1,680	1,658	35	35	269	258
Vt.	843	823	1,736	1,752	15	14	117	103
Mass.	3,330	3,292	1,782	1,807	59	59	443	426
R.I.	390	392	1,618	1,727	6	7	48	49
Conn.	3,191	3,272	1,655	1,807	53	59	395	394
N.Y.	8,486	7,966	1,770	1,832	150	146	1,122	1,053
N.J.	12,050	11,900	1,699	1,717	205	204	1,493	1,415
Pa.	15,744	16,452	1,730	1,779	272	293	2,125	2,107
N.A.	49,163	49,201	1,723	1,762	847	867	6,404	6,183
Ohio	10,243	10,632	1,711	1,752	175	186	1,442	1,365
Ind.	9,766	11,266	1,696	1,755	166	198	1,378	1,522
Ill.	13,870	13,704	1,711	1,739	237	238	1,933	1,801
Mich.	7,706	7,737	1,720	1,724	133	133	997	970
Wis.	10,298	10,960	1,829	1,773	188	194	1,437	1,450
W.N.C.	51,883	54,299	1,733	1,748	899	949	7,187	7,108
Minn.	16,568	16,088	1,773	1,807	294	291	2,509	2,373
Iowa	19,899	20,242	1,810	1,860	360	377	3,106	3,050
Mo.	9,718	9,726	1,643	1,745	160	170	1,315	1,273
N.Dak.	2,716	2,624	1,705	1,699	46	45	366	350
S.Dak.	6,526	6,632	1,748	1,767	114	117	900	915
Nebr.	8,800	8,319	1,761	1,810	155	151	1,241	1,189
Kans.	7,854	7,566	1,730	1,779	136	135	1,104	1,060
W.N.C.	72,081	71,197	1,755	1,806	1,265	1,286	10,541	10,210
Del.	536	581	1,500	1,612	8	9	71	73
Md.	1,968	1,893	1,624	1,680	32	32	257	242
Va.	4,187	3,938	1,593	1,649	67	65	534	485
W.Va.	1,824	1,930	1,649	1,708	30	33	242	234
N.C.	8,650	8,844	1,643	1,655	142	146	1,086	1,090
S.C.	2,814	2,683	1,578	1,593	44	43	346	325
Ga.	6,620	6,624	1,631	1,637	108	108	795	780
Fla.	2,827	3,175	1,717	1,795	49	57	350	400
S.A.	29,426	29,668	1,631	1,662	480	493	3,681	3,629
Ky.	5,706	5,126	1,538	1,587	88	81	715	616
Tenn.	5,260	4,828	1,454	1,497	76	72	623	550
Ala.	4,270	4,458	1,572	1,587	67	71	508	537
Miss.	3,696	3,592	1,389	1,420	51	51	404	375
Ark.	3,367	3,402	1,581	1,593	53	54	402	387
La.	2,316	2,171	1,327	1,398	31	30	245	229
Okla.	4,301	3,889	1,581	1,606	68	62	555	492
Texas	11,780	11,612	1,547	1,621	182	188	1,448	1,396
S.C.	40,696	39,078	1,514	1,558	616	609	4,900	4,582
Mont.	1,066	1,056	1,708	1,752	18	19	143	150
Idaho	1,238	1,259	1,885	1,817	23	23	184	182
Wyo.	320	308	1,792	1,804	6	6	44	42
Colo.	1,486	1,408	1,752	1,773	26	25	197	182
N.Mex.	546	572	1,683	1,717	9	10	68	70
Ariz.	408	445	1,752	1,711	7	8	53	59
Utah	1,603	1,639	1,736	1,829	28	30	211	217
Nev.	97	91	1,658	1,612	2	1	14	11
Wash.	3,972	4,229	1,916	1,891	76	80	546	582
Oreg.	2,640	2,566	1,872	1,906	49	49	372	366
Calif.	20,645	21,438	1,941	1,959	401	420	2,654	2,831
West	34,021	35,011	1,896	1,917	645	671	4,486	4,692
U. S.	277,270	278,454	1,714	1,751	4,752	4,875	37,199	36,404

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